

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

France Must Meet a New Crisis
Japan Clings to Oil Monopoly
Washington Has Bonus Worry
U. P. Fast Train Is Mere Start
Sinclair Drops in California
Negroes Get Homestead Farms

FRENCH political leaders look eagerly for something that can avert the most serious political crisis since the February riots. President Doumergue, holding the country together under a national government, has declared over the radio that he will resign unless Chamber and Senate approve his list of reforms. One of these gives the President the right to dissolve the Chamber without consent of the Senate. Natives now see a congress of the Radicals, largest party in France, go on record as resolutely opposed to this provision, wishing President Doumergue to continue in office, but fearing misuse of this power if it fell into other hands. France hopes President Doumergue will alter his stand or that M. Herriot can persuade the Radicals to alter theirs. Most French leaders are afraid of a Cabinet breakdown at this time.

Manchukuo becomes the scene of a curious tilt with Japan on one side and the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands on the other. Japan has been taking steps to preempt the Manchurian oil market to itself to the exclusion of the three other countries. They have filed at Tokyo protests against this alleged encroachment on the open-door policy in the Far East, and on the Nine-Power Treaty. Now Japan says it has advised the three countries to protest directly to Manchukuo, which none recognize—Diplomacy has its facious fling, but oil will probably continue to flow in more ways than one in Manchuria.

Washington sees the overwhelming bonus payment demand of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars as a threat to American credit and budget balancing. It is assumed that both houses of Congress, unable to resist the political power of the organized veterans, will pass a bonus bill and the President will veto it. It is also assumed that the House of Representatives will override the veto as it did before, and the question remains, will the Senate again save the day and the national credit?—The National Economy League and other forces prepare at once to wage a desperate battle against this \$3,000,000,000 sweep.

The Union Pacific's streamlined train which crossed the American continent in 37 hours wins praise from Charles F. Kettering, who helped build it. The trip could have been made in far less time, says the eminent engineer. It could have been a nonstop run, with the train racing back. Locomotives can be built whenever wanted with four times the power of this Diesel engine. This is only the big start—But this single record run has advanced locomotive building 10 years.

Yugoslavia, whose affairs have had Europe trembling, believes it is getting along well, and says so. "The country is united internally and secure in its foreign relations," declares a statement by the Regency under Prince Paul, designed to allay fear at home and abroad. "United, prepared and respected as a military power," the statement goes on, "we are in a position to look to our confidence unshaken."—But how the world would like to hear that "united" come from Croatian and Slovene throats as well as Serbian!

California's gubernatorial contest continues to attract nation-wide interest. Those who are waging a vigorous fight against Upton Sinclair, Democratic nominee, and his "Utopian" program draw fresh hope from the results of a poll announced by The Literary Digest. Early returns from six California cities show Acting Governor Frank P. Merriam as leading Sinclair by more than 2 to 1. "A mere straw!" cry the Sinclair forces—Yet in every case these Literary Digest straws have faithfully foretold the big wind.

Washington sees Negroes given a place in the Government's back-to-the-land movement. The Interior Department reports \$200,000 allotted to develop three subsistence homestead projects for Negroes in Alabama. These will be sold to 75 families under terms they can meet. These foreboding similar Negro communities costing \$1,500,000. One village will be close to Tuskegee, drawing experts from the Negro school. The farms will try to show the Negro something he should know—That country life can be as satisfactory as in the city.

Chicago sees a tumble-down shanty transformed into a trim white Cape Cod cottage in six hours. More than 90 workmen jump the job along to demonstrate what can happen under the Federal Housing Act. Of the nation's 29,000,000 homes 13,000,000 are said to need repairs. Repairing is simpler now—If you have the will, the Government will help you pay the bill.

Cotton Men Issue Declaration Liquor Tills Shun ERA Checks Obese Trucks Are Prohibited

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Recovery

Cotton Textile Ultimatum
For weeks, there have been signs that big business was rapidly crystallizing its attitude toward labor in the New Deal. The shift of the President toward the business point of view, the crucial reorganization of the NRA, both have encouraged a denile stand.

Today the cotton textile industry, first to pass an NRA code, is first to carry this out. A "Declaration of Principles" was set forth by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at the close of the former's meeting last night.

More significant, this code was said by its sponsors to be "basic for all industry" and a call was sent out to the entire industry of the nation to follow suit.

Its provisions are what would be expected by labor and industry both, being entirely unacceptable to trade unions, and similar to the position taken by business men in the recent textile strike.

Roughly, the declaration calls for an open shop. The right to work shall not, it is stated, be interfered with by membership or nonmembership in labor organizations. Collec-

tive bargaining is recognized as a voluntary choice. Minority groups of labor shall be represented, and no majority rule shall control the entire labor group. General strikes are to be made illegal.

These points are held to be typical of most big industry today. As the lines draw closer in the struggle of labor for closed shop and complete unionization, the textile industry hopes that it has led the way for a firm stand on the part of the nation's industry.

Waltham

Taking No Chances

Recently Mayor Frederick L. MacDonald of Waltham was aroused, indignant at information that liquor dealers were cashing checks for ERA workers. There was a possibility, just a bare one, that the workers were merely being accommodated by these dealers, that they were not spending their money in the saloon on the purchase of liquor. But Mayor MacDonald was skeptical on this point, refused to see the dealers in the light of philanthropic bankers.

So emphatically did the Mayor assert that something must be done to correct the suspected abuse, that the Waltham Beverages Dealers Association was provoked to action. Out from its headquarters have gone or-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Cronin to Manage Boston Red Sox In 'Biggest Deal'

Washington Manager Is
Traded for Lyn Lary and
Unnamed Sum of Money

Eddie Collins, general manager of the Red Sox, officially announced today the purchase of Joe Cronin, Washington Senator shortstop and manager, by the Boston club. In the announcement made at Fenway Park, Collins stated that the money involved in the transfer exceeded that paid for any other individual ball player and referred to the sale of "Babe" Ruth to the New York Yankees for \$130,000 as an example. He did not give out the purchase price.

Consummation of the deal took place in the New York office of Tom Yawkey, the Red Sox president, yesterday, and began during the World Series. At the series Yawkey approached Collins with the determination to "wake things up in Boston" and asked who would be a good player to acquire. Collins mentioned Joe Cronin, but because of the many ties between Cronin and the Senators seemed an impossible deal. Yawkey took to the idea, however, and approached Clark Griffith.

Along with the money, Lynford Lary, shortstop secured from the Yankees, shifted to Washington. That part was more incidental because Griffith has always fought shy of "selling" a ball player and the Lary part brings it into a trade angle.

Although Collins has been satisfied with "Bucky" Harris as manager, he believes Cronin's personality and fire will mean much more to the Sox and the Boston public than a bench manager. No information about what Harris would do was available.

At first the proposition was as foreign and startling to Cronin as to Griffith, but the salary offer was so attractive he could hardly be other than satisfied. Collins preferred to leave the length of years in the contract to announcement from Cronin himself, although it is known to be for quite a period. His Washington contract, which had two years to run, has been scrapped.

No other deals are likely to take place immediately, although the Burns-Mellie affair with St. Louis has not been definitely closed. Collins likes these two players and at the American League meeting in December something may come of it.

[An illustrative discussion of the Cronin 'deal' appears on the Sports Page]

Thievery on Streets
Checked in Britain
By Police-Car Radio

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—"Pocket" radio for the police in Britain is claimed to be beating the pavement bandit, the smash-and-grab raider, the daylight robber and the motorcar thief.

Moves Under Way To Halt Legion's Demand for Bonus

Threat to Nation's Credit
Seen in Treasury Drain
of \$2,506,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—The bonus today became a major influence on the credit of the United States and the major threat to the balancing of the 1935 budget.

This was the general opinion in Administration circles here as the inevitable fight in the coming Congress over payment of the bonus got under way as the direct result of an overwhelming pro-bonus vote at the American Legion convention at Miami, Fla.

The fight precipitated by that vote will not end until the Senate votes on whether to sustain the President in a veto of a bonus bill. For such a bill will now undoubtedly be passed. With both American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars behind it nothing can prevent its initial passage.

It also is a foregone conclusion—barring unexpected changes in Administration attitude—that President Roosevelt will veto it. His assistance at Roanoke, Va., a week ago, that relief of distress and the underprivileged constitute the first charge against the nation's resources would make it imperative if he is to be consistent on this subject.

Once the bill has been vetoed the House will undoubtedly override it as it did before. The only chance then for stopping it will be the Senate where a similar veto was once before sustained—even though some

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What lies behind the story that fits across the screen? Usually a Hollywood formula; a formula pointed toward bringing "Our Girl" and "Our Boy" together at the conclusion in a climax.

Now, all of us share in a longing and a hope that finds its ideal expression in the happy ending. Doubts arise as to the value of the formula on the screen, though, when it is used without regard for general human experience, when life is distorted to make odds come out even in a motion picture.

To give a story a happy ending is to satisfy a universal desire. Objection may reasonably be raised only when violence is done to story material that is essentially tragic. To apply the formula to every sort of dramatic material is to falsify the plain facts of human experience. This falsification continually goes on in pictures—and in plays for that matter. We should be on guard against accepting fool's gold for real metal. Let us call things by their right names.

Despite this formula of "Our Boy" and "Our Girl" in a climax at the fadeout, a considerable number of honest pictures do reach the screen. "Straight Is the Way" is such a

Relief Funds Issue Before Federal Jury

Reports of Improper and
Irregular Handling Are
to Be Investigated

Carney to Be Called

The delicate issue of whether certain subordinates of the Roosevelt Administration are handling relief grants in a manner which influences votes is to be heard before the Federal Grand Jury of Massachusetts.

Quasi-official status was given the grand jury's inquiry yesterday with the announcement that it had decided to ask Mr. Joseph P. Carney, State Emergency Relief Administration Director, to testify on alleged ERA graft.

This inquiry comes at a time when criticisms of the federal relief policies are rife in many parts of the United States. It comes also at a time when alleged political influence within the ERA is a major subject in many state and congressional elections. The facts uncovered are expected, therefore, to awaken widespread interest.

The hearing is scheduled for next Monday. Public testimony as well as information from official ERA channels will be taken.

Believes There Is Graft
The jury admittedly believes there is wholesale graft in the ERA management. "No state officials are involved in the charges to date," said George Anderson, foreman of the jury. "The local administrators are the ones we are after. I believe," he declared bluntly, "that one-third of them should be removed."

Two questions are today in the foreground, as a result of the jury action. The first is to what extent the Grand Jury has been influenced by political considerations, and by the fact that election is shortly to come. Said Mr. Robert J. Watt, speaking from the labor point of view, as secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, "The jury is being used by astute political groups, to create a campaign issue."

The second question asks whether the Grand Jury is the best qualified group to uncover the facts in so delicate a matter. District Attorney Francis A. W. Ford believes not. "Only trained investigators," he said, "can separate mere grudges from politically inspired tips from legitimate complaints."

He said that the men from his office were amply qualified, and stood ready to carry on any investigations the Grand Jury might wish.

To date, the ERA itself has made no investigation on a state-wide scale. It therefore remains to be seen whether any official inquiry will be precipitated by the grand jury's move.

Two Courses Open
If the ERA decides that the jury is inspired by political motives, it was said today, it has two courses open to it. Either the state officials can let the entire matter blow over, and then tighten its past efforts to prevent graft. Or it can start a counter investigation by selected authorities of recognized impartiality.

In the latter case, it is held, the resultant investigation would focus the eyes of the entire nation at once. Subdued rumblings of condemnation for the relief policy of the Government have been heard in all parts of the country, it is said. Only the gravity of charging the president's followers of seeking their own good at the expense of human misery has thus far held them in check.

Most of the Joan Crawford and Norma Shearer pictures in recent years have been of the "eat-your-cake-and-keep-it" type, recent examples being "Riptide" and "Chained."

The remarkable success of Miss Shearer in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," echoing the enthusiastic response of her appearances in "Smilin' Through," should eventually persuade her studio to abandon the cheap and "phony" theme which has so often handed to her.

Miss Crawford also has too fine a talent to be kept always at the service of a trashy formula. Clark Gable, likewise, eventually will find release from heavy love parts, thanks to his work as a light comedian in "It Happened One Night." Leading the American male

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Same House—Four Hours Apart—125 Men Did It



French Radicals Veto Doumergue Reform Project

Party, However, Disclaims
Intention to End
'Truce' Cabinet

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
PARIS, Oct. 26—A desperate search is being made here for a compromise capable of averting the most serious French political crisis since the riots of last February.

The radicals, largest political party in France, went on record at their annual party congress at Nantes yesterday as desirous of continuing the present political truce, but were as resolutely opposed to the proposed constitutional reform giving the President of the Republic power to dissolve the Chamber without consent of the Senate. Simultaneously radical senators, who have an absolute majority to the Senate, issued a formal statement opposing this same measure.

Thus Premier Gaston Doumergue, who has told French people over the radio that he'll resign unless his proposed constitutional reforms are voted by the Chamber and Senate at Versailles next month, is apparently placed before the alternative of dropping the principal point of his program or precipitating a Cabinet crisis by returning home.

Actually, however, hope is expressed by most impartial political observers that the conciliatory influence of M. Edouard Herriot, combined with the demonstration in modern elections which would accompany the end of the present political truce, will succeed in finding a compromise formula permitting the national Cabinet to continue in office.

The radical delegates at their congress not only asserted their desire to avoid a crisis now but indicated their willingness to consent to most of the other reforms proposed by M. Doumergue.

This is clearly shown in the statement issued by the radical senators, who declare that they are "ready to collaborate in reforms prepared with the aim of strengthening the executive power, organizing the Presidency of the Council, improving the methods of parliamentary procedure, ensuring voting the budget on time and avoiding all expenditures likely to upset the financial balance."

Essentially the whole problem now boils down to a question of whether M. Herriot can persuade the radical congress to soften their opposition.

At 9 a. m. when James E. Moffatt, administrator of the Federal Housing Act, spoke a few words about the national campaign for modernization. Then he tore off the first piece of old siding which meant "go" to the laborers. Rotted boards, splinters and plaster began to fly. Bushels of trash, partitions, old plaster were ousted through the holes once known as windows. By 10 o'clock a door frame was in. New siding crept up the walls of the house. Painters then started at the roof and swung their brushes of paint at swift speed, spreading a coat of white to the ground.

Movie camera men, news reel reporters, photographers recorded each new move. Fair visitors outside the house watched the roof grow. Three men set up the little red chimney. One man on the ground tossed up two bricks at a time to a laborer at the edge of the roof. He slung them over to the bricklayer who squared them into the mortar. Seven men perched on the roof peak distributed the green and tan shingles to the carpenters who, like human flies, scurried about adding row on row of shingles in magic fashion.

When the closing blow blew the house was practically ready for the decorators to bring in their plum-colored chintz for the knotty-pine walled living room. Their ceru and black linoleum was ready for the kitchen floor. Paper hangers were prepared with polka-dot paper for the dinette. Furniture and pictures were then put in order, so that for the closing days of the fair visitors may see the reconditioned new furnished cottage standing beside the twin shack.

"This shows what can be done in every community," said Mr. Moffatt, over a nation-wide radio hookup from the front yard of the new cottage.



Oakland, California, Remade House
Top—Here Is the House That Was Remodeled in Four Hours as It Appeared When Finished. Bottom—Same House Before the Start of Renovating.

Oakland and Chicago Houses Are Remodeled Throughout One in Four Hours, One in Six

World's Fair Crowds See
Shanty Transformed
Before Their Eyes

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 26—A one-story tumble-down shanty was turned into a trim, white, Cape Cod cottage here yesterday in a little more than six hours.

Carpenters, plumbers, steamfitters, electricians, and painters started out with a mere dilapidated shack. They completed their job, leaving a neat little up-to-date home with pine trees growing at the door.

Its purpose was to dramatize the National Housing Act, and show local property owners what could be done in the way of repairing and remodeling homes. In order that the venture might be a success, Mr. Leo J. Dolan, contractor, rehearsed a crew of some 125 men, comprising carpenters, electricians, mechanics and painters, for one week, so that they might develop the teamwork necessary for the task.

A nondescript three-room house on which no repairs had been made for five years or more, was chosen as the model. This building was trundled to the City Hall Plaza, and there left on display for several days, so that all might inspect it.

On the evening scheduled for its transformation, it was moved to Lakeside Park, where a site had been prepared for it. A parade through the downtown streets preceded the event. This procession consisted of floats depicting all manner of building operations.

At eight o'clock about 7000 people gathered at the park, and at a given signal the crew of 125 men went to work. They tore off the roof of the house, removed the windows and window frames, doors and inside furnishings. Then they set to work to fashion the structure into a modern Spanish colonial type bungalow.

While they worked a master of ceremonies kept up a running fire of comment over a loudspeaker, informing the crowd of the progress being made. As fast as carpenters finished a job, the painters would do their part.

At midnight the house was complete, except for a few finishing touches. It was pronounced a perfect job by building inspectors. It is believed that this is the first time that a stunt of this nature has been staged in any city. Various municipalities have erected houses in the past for the edification of citizens, but the full time of four to six weeks has been taken to build them.

The plans for the model house were furnished the city by Mr. Carl I. Warnecke, architect.

Tokyo Declines To Set Figure On Navy Limit

But Will Accept Whatever
Maximum Is 'Mutually
Satisfactory'

Deadlock on Oil

Abolition or Drastic Reduction of 'Offensive' Ships Sought

Questions of utmost delicacy and portent in relations between Japan and Occidental powers engage world chancelleries, as naval conversations disclose stumbling blocks at London, and the proposed Manchukuo oil monopoly produces a diplomatic stalemate.

Negotiations at London center around Japan's unwillingness at this time to set a definite figure for its proposed maximum global tonnage to be allowed to the navies of the United States, Britain and Japan. Until Japan's demands are known in fuller detail, Washington and London spokesmen say, the conversations cannot make tangible progress.

On the oil issue, Tokyo replies to protests of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands with a statement referring these governments to Manchukuo, not recognized by any of them.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 26—Naval talks here have now reached a stage when it has been found possible to embark on technical discussions of certain aspects of the Japanese proposals. A meeting for this purpose is being held this afternoon.

Meanwhile the Japanese are still engaged in cautiously unmasking their main position. It is evident, however, that despite the unpromising message sent out from Tokyo, the tone of the Japanese delegates here so far has been sufficiently moderate to prevent a definite "No," either from the British or Americans.

There is a tendency in certain quarters to scout the prospects of an Anglo-Japanese front against the United States. Utterances by the mission of the Federation of British Industries, now touring Manchuria, which seemed to point in that direction, drew an uncompromising official denial from Downing Street.

Any long-standing weighty reasons against such a development there is today an additional bar in the proposed oil monopoly of Manchukuo, which has already brought an official protest from Britain as contrary to the 1922 Anglo-Japanese naval treaty, guaranteeing the open door in China.

Holland as well as Britain and the United States is understood to be protesting the proposed oil monopoly.

Washington Regrets
Tension Over Naval And
Oil Issues With Japan

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—Tension in American-Japanese relations, provoked by the proposed oil monopoly, is deeply regretted in the capital, and attributed very largely to unwieldy publicity.

Responsible officials are simply awaiting further and more concrete explanations of the proposed oil monopoly, and the Far Eastern oil monopoly protests, is deeply regretted in the capital, and attributed very largely to unwieldy publicity.

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Friday, Oct. 26, 1934

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With Latin Translation

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Daily Features

Editorials

Things Present

The strategists have been much in the news lately. The article in the Wide Horizon column, on the Editorial Page, should contribute to the reader's understanding of what is going on.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education Page, with its "You and the Law" series and the Parent Column: News of Art, Music, and Theaters Page: Decorative Arts Page: the fourth article in the "Who's to Blame for the Movies?" series; and the weekly World News Map.

Cotton Men Issue Declaration Liquor Tills Shun ERA Checks Obese Trucks Are Prohibited

(Continued from Page 1)

ders to all its members, commanding the dealers to cash no more ERA checks.

Plumbing Trouble

Occasionally, something goes wrong with the federal relief plumbing, the flow of funds is shut off. Such is the case in Waltham. ERA administrators yesterday turned the tap, nothing emerged. They have been obliged to announce a shortage in the relief supply of \$8000, to lay off ERA workers for the remainder of October.

But on November a new allotment of funds is expected to restart the shovels of the ERA workers.

Highways

Not to Be Altered

Trucks are the modern argosies of commerce; at night they move across the countryside in long caravans, their green and red lights blinking, their motors humming. Pleasant to the romantic, perhaps, but often the rushing motorists grow impatient at the bulk of these trucks, honk their horns, file bills in the Legislature.

So it has become a state law the width of trucks shall not exceed 102 inches—96 inches for the width of the truck—three additional inches on either side for lateral projection of tires. But some trucks, equipped with dual tires, exceed the allowed 102 inches; their owners have rigorously protested the restrictions, have carried their complaints to Frank E. Lyman, State Public Works Commissioner.

Back from the commissioner yesterday came the decision that trucks cannot have another inch of the road from side to side. Warned the

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table What's on the Air Tonight?

5900-5920	5900-5920	5900-5920	5900-5920
5:00 Monitor News. Speaker; music. Yankee Singers. Dramatic sketch.	5:10 "Shipper Jim". Tom Mix; sketch. Pirate story. "Shipper" sketch.	5:20 "The Singing Lady". NBC interview. "Jack Armstrong". Melody Mart.	5:30 Little Orphan Annie. Group Chorus. "The Frog Coast". Local dance music.
5:40 "Air Adventures". Evening. Tattler. News Service. R. V. Kalenborn.	5:50 Political speaker. Sketches; music. Musical sketch. "Bobby Benson".	6:00 News. Features. Features. News. Football talk. Local dance music.	6:10 Lowell Thomas. News. Billy Bletcher. Political speaker. Musical report.
6:20 "Ames in And". Studio chorus. "Kings and Queens". News Service.	6:30 "Plantation Echoes". Gene and Glenn. "Just Plain Bill". Musical Varieties.	6:40 Phil Harris. Sketch. After Dinner Revue. "Song Album". Sport program.	6:50 Dangerous Paradise. Political speaker. "Booker Carter". Local dance music.
7:00 Irene Rich. Sketch. Jessica Dragonetti. Political talk. Woodwind group.	7:10 Political speaker. "Male quartet". Edwin C. Hill. Talk on geology.	7:20 Dwight Fiske. Sketch. "Grand Court of Human Error". Opera.	7:30 Lyle Goodman. Sketch. "Land and Sea". Political sketch. Chorus concert.
7:40 Phil Harris. Sketch. "Walt Time". Solo. "March of Time". Organ recital and	7:50 Phil Harris. Sketch. "Walt Time". Solo. "March of Time". Organ recital and	8:00 Phil Harris. Sketch. "Walt Time". Solo. "March of Time". Organ recital and	8:10 Phil Harris. Sketch. "Walt Time". Solo. "March of Time". Organ recital and

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon
12:05 WBZ. "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WNAZ. "Piano Painters." by Abram Chasins, composer-pianist.
12:30 WBE. Farmers' Union: American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show program.

After Luncheon
1:30 WNAZ. (WEEL 1.45). Yale-Army football game, from Yale Bowl, New Haven.
1:45 WNAZ. College-Holy Cross football game, from Worcester, Mass.
2:00 WEEL. Iowa-Minnesota football game, from Iowa City, Iowa.
2:30 WBE. "The Day After Tomorrow." Admiral Joseph P. Kennedy. Navy Band.
2:45 WEEL. "One Man's Family." dramatic sketch, from San Francisco.
2:50 WNAZ. Noel Coward in special musical program, relayed from London.

After Dinner

7:00 WNAZ. "Edison and the Electric Lamp." network dramatic sketch.
7:10 WBE. "The Christian Science Monitor." An Old Soldier Analyzes Patriotism and War, part 2. Ernest Beaufort, news radio-caster.
7:45 WNAZ. "Better Jingles Through a National Program for Bar Associations," by James Gratton Rogers and Philip J. Wickes.
8:00 WBE. Art in America: "American Sculpture Since the Civil War." NBC talks.
8:00 WEEL. Musical and dramatic program with Edmund Romberg and Prof. William
8:00 WNAZ. Royce Revue: sketches; chorus; quartet; concert orchestra.
8:00 WEEL. Radio City Gold: Greater Musical group; John R. Kennedy, orchestra.
8:00 WBE. "Songs You Love." Rose Hampton, vocal soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WNAZ. Greta Stueckgold: soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WEEL. National Barn Dance: program from Chicago.
8:30 WBE. "The Gibson Girl." Radio musical comedy, with Lola Bennett, Conrad Thibault, Jack and Lorena Clemens, players; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAZ. Concert Band. Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.
10:30 WEEL. Navy Day Program: Henry I. Rogers, vocal soloist; Navy Band.
10:45 WBE. "Incidents of Liberty at Vergennes." Gov. Stanley C. Wilson, Vermont.
11:00 WEEL. Paul Whiteman's Saturday Night Party.

Sunday's Features

11:05 WBZ. Morning Musical: Gordon String Quartet recital.
12:30 WEEL. Radio City Symphony Orchestra: soloists; chorus.
12:30 WBE. "The Barbers." Drama with Walter Huston and Lee Patrick.
1:00 WNAZ. New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Otto Klemperer, conductor.
4:00 WEEL. Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra: De Wolf Hopper, narrator.
5:00 WNAZ. "Open House." Virginia Heff, Boston soloist; soloists; orchestra.
5:00 WBE. "Music by Gertrude." George Gertrude, vocal soloist; orchestra.
6:00 WEEL. "The Gibson Girl." Radio musical comedy, with Lola Bennett, Conrad Thibault, Jack and Lorena Clemens, players; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.

grasp a cue. Electricity was developed, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology immediately added electrical engineering to its curriculum. It was suddenly deemed advisable to send children to school one year younger than first grade age—schools for kindergarten teachers promptly sprang into being; men began to fly—aviation departments appeared at technical schools.

Today President Roosevelt is surrounded by a corps of experts—"Brain Trainers"—whose job it is to provide expert counsel for the Government. Today Harvard Business School announced a school for "brain trainers"—a two-year course in the business aspects of government and the relationship between the two. Jan. 28, 1935, is first day of school. Federal finance, taxation, money policies, government aspects of marketing, public administration, agricultural industries, and statistics applied to government regulation of utilities and other industries—these are a few of the courses.

Hanfstaengl Replies

When Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengl, center of a stormy controversy at Harvard's '09 class reunion in June, reached Boston, Communist groups paraded with banners, did their best to point the finger of scorn at him.

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Port of Boston Case Taken To Shipping Board Free Storage at New York Held Discriminatory Against Boston

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (P)—Representatives of the State of Massachusetts and the Boston Port Authority today filed with the United States Shipping Board a complaint against the Brookline-Cunard Line and 150 other steamship companies, charging free storage service provided in the Port of New York was discriminatory against the Port of Boston.

The complaint was presented by Assistant Attorneys General George B. Lorie and Edward T. Simons, on behalf of Attorney General Joseph B. Warner of Massachusetts. They were accompanied by Walter W. McCoubrey, traffic manager of the Boston Port Authority.

The Massachusetts officials said the City of Boston, through Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley, joined in the complaint today and that the ports of Philadelphia, Norfolk and Baltimore were supporting Attorney General Warner in the issue.

Mr. Lorie said the steamship companies named in the complaint were giving free storage on their piers for unreasonable lengths of time on various commodities imported through the Port of New York, and that the same companies made high charges for storage of the same commodities at Boston after a short period of time. Mr. Warner holds that this is an unfair and unreasonable practice, unduly prejudicial and discriminatory against the Port of Boston.

The complaint sets forth the rates and practices in connection with import commodities at the Port of New York and that the same companies were robbing Boston of its rightful place as a port and depriving it of a vast volume of business to which it was entitled, and consequently were withholding employment from citizens of Boston and Massachusetts.

On a recent visit to Washington, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, of Boston, indicated his intention to press for equalization of conditions in the Atlantic ports with a view to increasing traffic at the Boston port, declaring at that time that "the Port of Boston must be restored to its rightful place."

Mr. Simons said Attorney-General Warner was determined to build up the Port of Boston and restore it to its former position of pre-eminence if it occupied before the war, asserting:

"The Port of Boston has been literally robbed of thousands of tons of commerce that formerly moved through the port, due to unfair and discriminatory practices on the part of the steamship lines at the Boston port, declaring at that time that 'the Port of Boston must be restored to its rightful place.'"

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Pulpit Rock Becomes New Hampshire Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BEDFORD, N. H., Oct. 26.—The famous Pulpit Rock and surrounding ledges in this town are the newest public recreation ground to come under control of the New Hampshire Forestry Department.

Harold J. Campbell of Manchester has donated 224 acres of the land surrounding the rock and the been secured from Napoleon LaPointe. A road has been built from the Bedford-New Boston highway to the reservation.

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Old Age Pensions Forecast in Maine Last Week of Our SALE of LAUNDRY-TESTED LINENS

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 26 (P)—The eighty-seventh Maine Legislature, convening in January, probably will provide funds for old age pensions, George W. Leadbetter, commissioner of health and welfare, told the Maine Municipal Officers and Assessors' Association yesterday.

The present Legislature, at its last regular session, enacted an old age pension law. Mr. Leadbetter said, but no appropriation was made to support it. The Governor and Council were instructed to survey the subject, find means of financing pensions, and report to the next Legislature. Mr. Leadbetter declared that sentiment had grown in favor of the law, indicating enactment with financial backing by the next Legislature.

The organization elected Frederick W. Ford, city manager of Auburn, as president for the coming year, and endorsed a program of welfare work looking toward the establishment of town unions for employment of welfare workers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1893 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, \$1.00. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Girl Scouts To Aid Consumers Over Post Depression Trials

Program, Planned to Strengthen New Deal, Broadens Scope of Existing Scout Courses in Home Making and Family Budgeting

Girl Scouts of America have launched an intensive "recovery" program of their own tending to strengthen the new deal policies of the Roosevelt Administration by teaching consumers to hold up their end of the national return to prosperity.

This program was revealed today by Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, industrial engineer, attending the twentieth annual Scout convention at the Hotel Statler. The plan aims, she said, to help recover consumers from the pit of expensive business attempts which have been tossed by new high-pressure business methods and false advertising, the stigma of a depression.

Dr. Gilbreth branded as unethical, unsound and dangerous the present trend of business attempting to get back on its feet by inducing consumers to buy things they do not need.

Service Demanded
Aiming to teach householders of tomorrow to insist on service and dependability from business, to demand less of needless business expenses that only add to the costs of living, the Scout program has promising possibilities, Dr. Gilbreth believes.

Immediate effects, she thought, would be noticeable because of the interest taken by parents in the Scout activities of modern youth.

The Administration's program in Washington chiefly has attacked evils in distribution and production, rightly leaving the consumer to complete the recovery organization through his own initiative. The Scout program is one of the first arrows pointing the way for consumer action.

Actually, the program broadens the scope of existing Scout courses in home making and family budget balancing. The necessity for trained consumers, Dr. Gilbreth declares, is indicated by the tendency of business

ness to tell consumers what they want rather than develop products they actually need for practical home use.

Simplicity Preferred
Such ornate devices as rose-colored refrigerators, she pointed out, have knocked the production system completely out of gear, necessitating a warning that simplicity and practicality are household indications of sound budgeting and frugal living.

Buying and returning products may be convenient, she added, but the consumer must learn that these things increase the costs of living. Dr. Gilbreth's final advice to business was that high-pressure salesmanship soon builds up consumer resistance, that basing sales on consumer needs is healthier in the long run than "selling" the public on products that serve no practical purpose.

At the Scouts' final session today Mrs. Frederick Eddy was re-elected national president for the fifth consecutive term. The choice of the delegates for the next convention was San Francisco, the first time the meeting has been scheduled for the state of California.

Banquet Closes Convention
The convention closes with a banquet tonight, at which Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth, Boston Council head, will preside, and it is hoped that Mrs. Herbert Hoover will give the Scouts a final send-off.

The morning session, today, was spiced with internationalism. Mrs. Lyman Delano of New York, chairman of the international committee, revealing that foreign travel is becoming a favorite activity of Scouts.

In the last year, she said, 54 cards of introduction were issued to American Scouts going to Europe. Yet, it was pointed out by Dr. Gilbreth that Scout training necessarily starts with an appreciation of home and country, broadening on this foundation to encourage girls to realize that not all the good things are in one place. In this way, she said, internationalism is not forced, but reaches the consciousness of youth as a natural consequence of growth.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gaspard G. Bacon, Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, added another "preferred list" to the fuel which is making this campaign in the Bay State most unusually torrid. He read a copy of a letter, signed by the name of Joseph A. Tomasello, president of the contracting firm of A. G. Tomasello & Son, asking that contributions be made to the Curley-for-Governor fund. He charged that the commission had been sent to many of the leading contracting firms in Massachusetts through the Tomasello firm.

The Lieutenant-Governor produced a copy of this letter and said as he began to read it that the Tomasello firm "for years has been on the Curley preferred list in the awarding of municipal contracts." Mr. Bacon said that "court records showed" that some of these "preferred contractors" had been found to be "chiseling on the wages they paid their employees."

The letter asking for money for the Curley campaign fund, in part follows: "This is to inform you that I have been appointed to intercede with persons that at times are engaged in doing work for the Commonwealth for the purpose of obtaining contributions for the Curley-for-Governor campaign. . . . I am sure that the Hon. James M. Curley will appreciate any financial contribution that you may be able to make in his behalf." The name of Joseph A. Tomasello was signed.

Mr. Bacon made this contribution to the gathering clouds of opposition to Mr. Curley's election in speeches last night at Brockton, Quincy and Weymouth. "These contractors want Curley. Why?" Mr. Bacon demanded.

The anti-Curley drive was given added force last night when former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols came out for the election of the entire Republican state ticket from Mr. Bacon to Alonzo Cook, candidate for auditor.

The other candidates for places on the state ticket were present and spoke at all of the Bacon rallies. Tonight Republican meetings are to be held in Chelsea, Wintthrop, Boston, Cambridge, South Weymouth, Upton and Avon.

In the role of a soloist appeared Robert M. Washburn, Republican candidate for Senator, before an audience in the Boston City Club last night. Himself, as ever, Mr. Washburn drawled: "I have been advised by some of my timid counselors, who play for votes only, to play very cautiously toward the Roosevelt policies. That's not my way. I cannot sidestep. I believe that the time has come for the Government to retire more from participation in business and to leave it more to the workings of natural economic laws. I believe that the national debt should not be further piled up. I

New Hampshire Scenes Linked to Career of Mary Baker Eddy

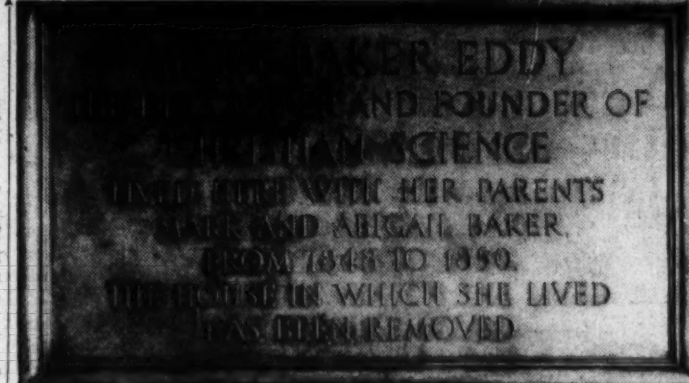


Tilton Tablet Marks Site of House Where Mrs. Eddy Resided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TILTON, N. H., Oct. 26.—The second of three bronze tablets commemorating events in the life of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is in place today before the former residence of Dr. Lee, now owned by the Iona Savings Bank. The house on this site in which Mrs. Eddy lived with her parents from 1848 to 1850 has been moved to 16 Cedar Street.

This was a period of great change and bereavement for Mrs. Eddy, at that time the young widow of Col. George Glover. In a few short years marked by severe illness she had lost brother, mother, husband and son. Her son was taken from her and placed in charge of the family nurse. She was not to see him again until he was 34 years of age.

Regarding this period, she writes in "Retrospection and Introspection," page 21, "It is well to know, dear reader, that our material, mortal history is but the record of dreams, not of man's real existence, and the dream has no place in the Science of being. . . . The heavenly intent of earth's shadows is to



Second Commemorative Tablet Placed at Tilton
Left—House at 16 Cedar Street, Formerly Located on Main Street, Occupied by Mark and Abigail Baker and Family From 1848 to 1850. Right—Main Street Site of Removed House. The House Shown Was Formerly Occupied by Dr. Lee and Is Now Owned by Iona Savings Bank. Lower—Memorial in Bronze, Placed on Site of Main Street House Where Mrs. Eddy Lived.

chasten the affections, to rebuke human consciousness and turn it gladly from a material, false sense of life and happiness, to spiritual joy and true estimate of being."

A similar tablet to this one put in place today was erected on the Tilton Congregational Church recently. Mrs. Eddy was a member from July, 1838, to June, 1875. A third marker will be placed on a granite boulder before the Tucker farmhouse on the outskirts of Tilton where Mrs. Eddy lived with her parents from 1836 to 1848.

New Hampshire Starts Registration of Babies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 26.—The New Hampshire Board of Health has issued a call for public assistance in the first "Register Your Baby" campaign which is being carried on in conjunction with the New Hampshire Emergency Relief Administration and the Federal Bureau of the Census.

Cards have been distributed and officials desire that they be filled out and returned in order that all babies in the State may be properly registered. It is pointed out that birth records compiled in this fashion often prove of great value in legal problems.

Theaters

Ruth Draper
Miss Ruth Draper continued last night at the Wilbur Theater the series of performances she is generously giving during the week for the benefit of 10 Boston charities. Before a large and warmly appreciative audience she repeated the monodrama called "Three Women and Mr. Clifford" and the sketch, "In a Church in Italy," and submitted, for the first time in the present engagement, "An English House Party" and "At a Telephone Switchboard."

It is, broadly speaking, a minor concern which of her sketches Miss Draper chooses to perform. So subtle and versatile an art is an endless lesson in technique. Last night, for example, she required no change of costume, and no makeup, to project the several contrasted characters at the English house party; the telephone girl, and Mr. Clifford's secretary. Yet so precisely were vocal color and inflection, carriage and gesture adapted to each of these personages that each came to the observer in the round as an individual.

Perhaps of all Miss Draper's characterizations, Miss Nichols, that supersecretary who manages not only her employer's business affairs but his personal life as well, while preserving, incredibly, a private life of her own, is the most satisfying. But you cannot go wrong in attending a recital by Miss Draper, whatever the program.

L. A. S.

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Maine Relief to Use Aroostook Potatoes

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 26 (P)—William J. Salter, deputy ERA administrator, said yesterday the Maine relief administration would purchase 2000 carloads of potatoes from Aroostook County farmers facing the necessity for applying for aid.

Aroostook potato growers, harvesting a record crop of 53,800,000 bushels, were taxed for storage facilities for the crop which has a market value of less than half the cost of production, agriculture department officials estimated.

Mr. Salter said the 2000-carload purchase would be made purely on a "relief basis." Purchases may be increased, he added, to bring the total nearer the 7000 carloads which Governor Louis J. Brann had urged the federal surplus relief administration at Washington to buy.

Rhode Island Urged To Elect Democrats

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26 (P)—James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman, in a letter made public here yesterday, urged the election of former United States Senator Peter G. Gerry to the Senate and the reelection of Theodore Francis Green to the Governorship. The Postmaster-General asked that only Democrats be sent to Washington so that the recovery program could go forward. "We must have sincere supporters of the recovery program in the lower branch of Congress," he wrote, and added that Mr. Gerry would ably represent the State in the Senate. The letter was written to State Chairman Thomas Kennelly.

Monitor Continues Feature Radiocasts

MR. ERNEST BEAUFORT, Monitor news radio-caster, continues his weekly series of feature programs of selected stories taken from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section, over Station WBZ, WBZA and WIXAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass., on Saturday, Oct. 27, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time. Mr. Beaufort will conclude his discussion begun last week on the subject "An Old Soldier Analyzes Patriotism and War." WBZ and WBZA operate on a frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. WIXAZ operates on the short wave length of 31.35 meters.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and Vicinity: Threatening, probably rain late this afternoon and early tonight, clearing toward morning; Saturday fair and cooler; gentle variable winds. Massachusetts: Cloudy, preceded by rain this afternoon and in east portion early tonight; Saturday fair, slightly colder. Maine: Cloudy with rain tonight and probably in east and north portion Saturday morning, and colder in southwest portion Saturday. New Hampshire: Cloudy, preceded by rain this afternoon and probably early tonight; Saturday fair, slightly colder. Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, preceded by rain this afternoon and probably early tonight; Saturday fair, slightly colder. Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong west winds over south portion and fresh southwest shifting to fresh to strong west winds over the north portion; weather overcast, preceded by rain over central and north portion tonight; fair on Saturday.

Official Temperatures					
	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	57	New Orleans	66	80
Bermuda	72	78	New York	56	66
Chicago	46	64	Norfolk, Va.	56	66
Denver	46	74	Philadelphia	56	66
Helena, Mont.	50	62	St. Louis	50	60
Jacksonville	64	82	St. Paul	42	54
Kansas City	54	70	San Francisco	62	76
Los Angeles	64	82	Washington	56	66
Portland, Me.	54	62			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 26.
B—Maximum, Oct. 26.

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 1:37 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Saturday, 2:09 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:17 p. m.

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YOU always know exactly what you get when you buy Domino Sugars. Pure cane sugars, refined to American standards, kept clean in sturdy cartons or strong cotton bags. Domino Sugars never disappoint. Avoid the risk of cooking failures. Instead of using unnamed, unknown sugars, buy Domino Sugars—convenient, clean, dependable, and sure to give the best results.

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ORANGE-BANANA CREAM
(8 Servings—made only 1/4 package)
1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
1/2 cup cold water
4 bananas
1/2 cup orange juice
1 tablespoonful
lemon juice

Mash bananas, add fruit juice, sugar, salt and grated rind. Pour cold water in bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top of water. Place bowl in boiling water and stir until gelatine has dissolved. Beat dissolved gelatine into fruit mixture. Fold in whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. When firm, unmold and garnish with orange slices. Or spread with sweetened and flavored whipped cream and place about the mold lady fingers or other small cakes iced with a delicate green icing. Garnish with nuts. One cup seedless raisins may be added.

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Socialist Party Real Faction In Connecticut Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—For the first time in Connecticut history the Socialist Party has become a real factor in a state election campaign, and the popularity of one man, Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, is largely responsible.

Mr. McLevy is running for Governor on the Socialist ticket, against Wilbur L. Cross, Democratic incumbent, and Hugh M. Alcorn, Hartford County's state's attorney and Republican nominee. No one expects Mr. McLevy to win.

But the race between Governor Cross and Mr. Alcorn is generally considered a tight one. Mr. McLevy may take enough votes to decide the issue.

A straw vote being taken by a Bridgeport newspaper shows Mr. McLevy substantially in the lead over both the old party candidates in his home city. Both Democrats and Republicans are concentrating their efforts there.

A Socialist victory for Mr. McLevy in Bridgeport would probably send to the General Assembly its first Socialist members.

South Dakota Feed Rates Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PIERRE, S. D.—Application of relief rates on livestock feed has been authorized over western South Dakota trunk railroad lines by the South Dakota State Railroad Commission. Reductions range from one-third to over 50 per cent of prevailing rates of feed.

Endorsement..?

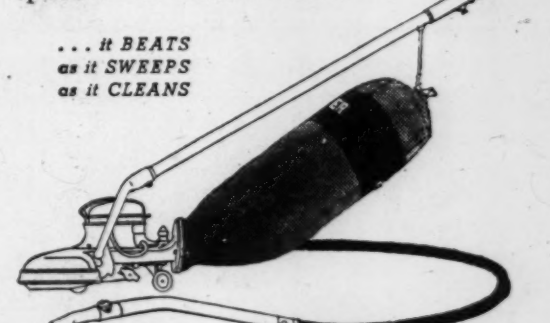
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We'll let you try the Hoover Aromador

When our courteous, trustworthy Hoover man calls on you, ask him to leave a new Sentinel Series Hoover, so you can see how nice and fragrant the Aromador makes the whole house. You'll want to try the fine new Dusting Tools, too, for everything that needs dusting. Made of duralumin for lightness. The new lightweight Sentinel Series Hoovers have a built-in Dirt Finder and the famous patented feature—Positive Agitation. Liberal allowance for old electric cleaners. Small monthly payments. Down payment as low as . . .

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Duce Launches Farm Sharing Program Dividing All Profits To Capital and Labor Equally

Italy's Planned Economy Expected to Feed Thousands Now on Enforced Diets—Aim to End Child and Women's Labor

ROME, Oct. 26 (AP)—Italy's farmers will divide their profits on a percentage basis under a "centrally planned" economy program advanced today by Premier Benito Mussolini.

By it he hopes to settle Italy's agricultural problems and feed thousands of farmers and their families, now on enforced diets.

Newspapers said his plans were in line with recent indications by the Duce that the problem of distribution of wealth would be solved to end the condition of misery and hunger in the midst of abundance.

The profit-sharing measure is one of several enacted recently as a part of Signor Mussolini's system of planning. It is expected to allow placing of unemployed farm workers and to insure, through a centralized part payment in produce, that all hungry mouths will be filled.

"Overtime" farm work will be abolished, he asserted, with farm work by women and children. Another important item in the planning program was announced by the Premier. He will attempt to diversify farming through a centrally directed campaign to increase the acreage given to forage and decrease that sown to wheat.

The plan, to go into effect immediately in some provinces, was to be applied on a nation-wide basis as soon as the necessary organizations can be developed.

Provisions were worked out to move unemployed farm workers from regions oversupplied with labor to sparsely settled districts.

The profit-sharing system was approved yesterday by heads of the Confederations of Farm and Farm Workers, who met in the presence of Signor Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party.

Owners of farms, it was explained, will not lose their status of proprietors under the profit-sharing system. Owners are to be assigned a percentage of profits corresponding as nearly as possible to their earnings under the present system.

An official interpretation of the plan said it "places capital and labor on an equal basis."

Canadian Supports U. S. In World Farm Planning

ROME, Oct. 26 (AP)—Mr. J. S. MacDonald, the Canadian delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture and second secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, today supported in theory the United States proposal of world planning in agriculture. But, he said, in view of the fact that planned agricultural economy had not been established in the great majority of countries, it was too early to talk about it in the international field.

The Swiss delegate, Mr. George Wagniere, supported the American plan. Voting on the plan was scheduled for today.

Mr. MacDonald made four particular observations: "First, the institute should expend a much greater proportion of effort and funds in working out systems of prompt and accurate world agricultural statistics, principally in the field of production and stocks."

"Second, more prompt and more complete wiring of crop estimates to member countries should be inaugurated."

"Third, close cooperation between the institute and the economic and financial section of the League of Nations should continue with a view toward the avoidance of any duplication of effort; and"

"Fourth, the institute should give increased attention to the improvement of the agricultural census, and the technique of crop estimating throughout the world."

Various pledges made by Japanese and Manchukuo leaders to maintain the open door in Manchuria were unilateral declarations lacking the binding force of treaties," he continued, "and hence may be withdrawn at any time."

Thus, he indicated, protests by the United States and Great Britain against a Manchukuo oil monopoly would do them little good. In the first place, the spokesman said, Japan is unable to "receive representations which should, properly, have been made to Manchukuo."

"However," he continued, "since foreign powers do not recognize the independence of Manchukuo, insisting it is still a part of China, their representations logically should have been made to Nanking."

The Japanese press has been forbidden to mention the oil monopoly.

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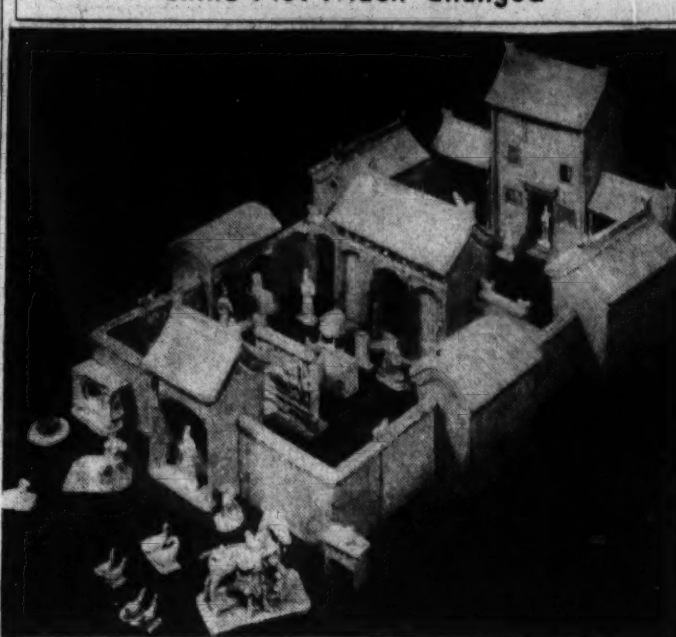
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China Not Much Changed



Model of Chinese Home of 1800 Years Ago

Japan Declines to Set Figure On Maximum Naval Tonnage; Rebuffs Powers' Oil Protest

Japanese Refer Powers to Abolition or Drastic Reduction of 'Offensive' Ships Sought

TOKYO, Oct. 26 (AP)—Japan disclosed today it has told the United States and Great Britain it is unable to ask Manchukuo to modify a proposed oil monopoly program and advised them to approach the Manchukuo Government directly.

Neither Washington nor London has recognized Manchukuo, Japanese-sponsored "independent" state.

Representations had been made to Tokyo by the two countries, along with the Netherlands, alleging the monopoly would violate the Nine-Power Treaty and the open-door policy and work serious hardships on foreign oil companies.

The Foreign Office, in the summary made public today, said Japan's position was outlined in informal notes handed to the Anglo-American embassies nearly three months ago.

Japan asserted the measures would be withdrawn at any time.

Earlier a spokesman for the Foreign Office said the Nine-Power Treaty guaranteeing the "open door" in China is "inapplicable to Manchukuo."

"Various pledges made by Japanese and Manchukuo leaders to maintain the open door in Manchuria were unilateral declarations lacking the binding force of treaties," he continued, "and hence may be withdrawn at any time."

Thus, he indicated, protests by the United States and Great Britain against a Manchukuo oil monopoly would do them little good. In the first place, the spokesman said, Japan is unable to "receive representations which should, properly, have been made to Manchukuo."

"However," he continued, "since foreign powers do not recognize the independence of Manchukuo, insisting it is still a part of China, their representations logically should have been made to Nanking."

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Ontario Museum Shows Model Of Old Chinese Home

Depicts in Detail How People in Honan Lived in Second Century

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Oct. 26—A realistic model of a Chinese house with its owners and their servants, furniture and livestock may now be seen in the Royal Ontario Museum here.

The model, which in all likelihood belongs to the second century, was discovered in 1933 in the interior of the province of Honan, China.

The model illustrates the family life of the China of 1800 years ago. It also exemplifies the architecture of that period, which is said to be strikingly similar to present architecture in that country.

Walls of Gray Pottery

The houses and walls are of gray pottery, neither painted nor glazed. White lines show the mortar of brickwork construction, while colored slips of red, black and white represent woodwork.

Other objects aside from the buildings include a bedstead, a dressing table, a chair and an altar on which rests a movable ancestral tablet.

Included among kitchen furniture is a range, with a covered cooking-pot on one end and a steamer for steamed bread rolls.

And of course, a Dog

There is also a miniature for grinding grain, a mortar and pestle for husking and grinding, and a circular wellhead. Animals consist of two geese, two fowls, a goat and a dog.

A man stands beside a horse equipped with saddle-pads, saddle with stirrups and a bridle. There is a cow and calf. The former is dehorned, a fact which shows that this was the practice in those days in China.

In addition to the horse-holder, there are two other men, and all three have their gowns fastened on the right. Four other figures are probably women. Their gowns are fastened on the left, and they are clothed in jackets and skirts, with the exception of one, probably a girl, without a skirt.

The gun limit should be six inches, with tonnage at about 6000 tons.

Mr. Matsudaira and Admiral Yamamoto said they consider destroyers and submarines entirely defensive; and if all powers limited themselves to fleets of small ships, offensive wars would be impossible.

Japan Apprehensive

The Washington and London naval treaties are out of date, Admiral Yamamoto declared. He said Japan no longer feels secure with the ratio it now has (3 to Great Britain's and America's 5), and considers that changing world conditions make necessary a recognition of its right to build what is needed for its own national defense within agreed international limits.

British and American delegates have been reported as having decided that Japan's program is unacceptable.

An official communiqué was issued saying: "A further meeting between the Japanese and United Kingdom delegates took place at No. 10 Downing Street when the Japanese furnished further information in elucidation of a number of points in their proposal. Further meetings will be held shortly."

It was stated that the British will consider any proposal on the new information furnished by the Japanese. It was also revealed that the Governments of France and Italy will be advised of the progress of the conversations, as these two countries are not participating in the conferences.

Philippine Tariff Bill Reaches Legislature

MANILA, Oct. 26 (AP)—The long deferred and much discussed Philippine Tariff Bill was sent to the Legislature today by Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy, devoid of duties intended to protect American trade.

Despite a strong demand from business men and a section of the Legislature, doubt was authoritatively expressed that the bill would be approved before adjournment Nov. 2. The bill would increase duties on textiles, ceramics, metals, paints, paper, hides, shoes, meats, flour, various food stuffs and sporting goods. Raw cotton and raw silk would be eliminated from the free list. Most increases range between 50 and 100 per cent.

Frank J. Sprague

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—Frank J. Sprague, engineer and inventor who passed on yesterday was called the "father of electric traction."

In 1887 he was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md.

What he and others considered his greatest invention was the multiple-unit system for electrical rapid transit, whereby every car of a subway or elevated train has its own motor but all are operated through one master motor.

Born in Milford, Conn., July 25, 1857, he was graduated from the Stevens Institute and Columbia University.

He resigned from the navy in 1883 to devote his time to electrical work, and for a while he was associated with Thomas A. Edison.

He was a past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and had received many honors for his work.

The John Fritz Medal Board of Award announced yesterday that the gold medal for 1935 had been awarded to Mr. Sprague for "distinguished service as inventor and engineer through the application and control of electric power in transportation systems."

London Finds Response Of Japan on Oil Evasive

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP)—British officials said today they were not satisfied with replies from Tokyo on the Government's protest against the Manchukuo oil monopoly.

They stated that representation had been made by the British Embassy in Tokyo asking the full cooperation of Japan to halt the proposed monopoly. The United States and the Netherlands are in close touch with the situation but official sources said that thus far there had been no joint action by the three nations.

The British said they were hopeful that the controversy would be settled soon and amicably, believing that Japan would prevent Manchukuo from violating the open-door policy of the Nine-Power Treaty and other assurances of free trade with Manchuria.

West Australian Secessionists Make Appeal to King George

LONDON, Oct. 26—Armed with three 26-foot-long petitions to King George, the House of Lords and the Commons, a delegation from the Parliament of Western Australia reached London today with a view to "humbly praying" the Imperial Parliament in Westminster to pass an act enabling Western Australia to secede from the Australian federation and become a self-governing dominion within the British Empire.

The mission to London climaxes a movement for secession that has been growing in Western Australia on the grounds that union under the Constitution of 1900 works political and economic injustice to an area one-third of all Australia.

In the Federal Parliament at Canberra, for example, there are only five members for Western Australia.

Under the Australian Constitution, amendment can be made only by the Federal Parliament in Canberra, or the Imperial Parliament in Westminster. The former has opposed secession, and the latter will now be called on to make a decision.

Cuba Greets Argentine Envoy

HAVANA, Oct. 26 (By U. P.)—Senor Horacio Carrillo, new Argentine Minister, presented his credentials yesterday to President Menéndez.

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Good Films Occur Despite 'System'

Behind the Usual Screen Story Is Generally Found a Worn Fiction Formula Applied Willy-Nilly to About Everything That Comes Along, Thus Setting Up a False Standard Which Reflects Itself in Pictures

By E. C. Sherburne

Dramatic and Motion-Picture Critic of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

(Continued from Page 1)

screen players as he does, according to a recent vote of the exhibitors, he is too valuable a screen asset to be typed.

Old Themes Worn Threadbare

All the Hollywood formulas cry out for reexamination. Too often they are being used mechanically, without thought of the sound popular story likings that they originally reflected. Take the "rich-girl-makes-poor-boy" theme. That has become so shopporn that writers give it the most desperate sort of twists in order to get a semblance of freshness. These are the writers who put their trust in tricks rather than in human interest.

For example: "The Richest Girl in the World." The writer of this story was so lacking in invention that he could think of very little for "Our Boy" to do than drink. As a breakfast guest he makes several trips into an adjoining room to fill his glass with punch—a beautiful example of the ill-breeding that some writers put into their pictures.

The rest of the picture is peppered with the libations of "Our Boy" and "Our Girl." They have one scene when both are tipsy. The total effect of this excessive drinking is disgusting. This is not personal opinion; I've heard many persons say the same thing. And the cause of it all is a lack of writer resourcefulness, a lack that should have been noticed by the producer in charge.

Like 'Breath of Fresh Air'

For a widely acceptable treatment of the rich-girl-poor-boy formula we may look at "It Happened One Night," directed by Frank Capra working on a story prepared in collaboration with Robert Riskin. This pair works together, an ideal arrangement it would seem, and one that has proved itself that it is bound to come more into Hollywood practice. W. S. VanDyke is another director who uses this method.

"It Happened One Night" is the leading picture of the year in repeat engagements and extensions of bookings. A theater in Oregon ran it for 17 continuous weeks. And what is the story? Simply a modernized "Taming of the Shrew."

The girl is the daughter of a rich

man who can't control her; the boy is a newspaper reporter who finds his business duties and romantic interests coming into conflict. The boy is disgusted at the girl's social uselessness, and thus begins a typical formula battle between "Our Girl" and "Our Boy" that lasts almost until the end of the picture.

Walls of Jericho for Instance

This battling ingredient has been named the COC formula—clash, climax and crisis. There are numerous other sure-fire elements in this mixture that the reader if curious may discover for himself. For the film has been so popular that it is shortly to be reissued, together with another Capra-directed picture, "Lady for a Day," a variant on the Cinderella theme.

The point that needs to be stressed in connection with "It Happened One Night" is that it does not resort to obvious story tricks, and that it transmutates all its formulas into the coin of common human experience.

Hollywood needs to use more of these common-experience treatments. There can be little aftermath of satisfaction for spectators of films based on the "cheatle-reformed-by-a-brave-deed" formula. The cheapness of the material almost inevitably results in cheap amusement. The very nature of the formula presents a boy who is offensively egotistical and a girl who is unable to put up with him. Thus the COC motive is brought in.

Simply Need Careful Handling

Pictures built on this model need not necessarily be tiresome in their aggressive insolence; they only need to be handled with a little more finesse than is the custom. Recent examples: "Gift of Gab," a bumptious radio announcer rescues an airplane party; "Here Comes the Navy," cocky "gob" saves life of his enemy; "Manhattan Melodrama," gangster performs noble self-sacrificing act of friendship.

Back of this formula is a truckling sort of psychology, with a sort of solace offered to wishful thinkers who are not doing their share—either because of weakness or selfishness—and yet who wish for the reward of applause. Their understanding of cause and effect is so fragmentary that they like to think that a heroic moment will wipe out a habit of self-seeking conduct. "Fog Over Frisco," on the other hand, shows a recklessly selfish girl suffering the due consequences of her behavior.

He Was Still a Rascal

Fictional falsification of life often devotes itself to unearned increments. Something less than to be admired is story-telling that feeds its audiences on empty dreams and falsification of experience. "Hide Out" is an example of the regeneration-without-suffering formula in its essentials, for "Our Boy" serves his well-deserved prison sentence as a racketeer after the words "The End" appear on the screen.

Then there is the formula of the

Brewster Spent Most

Of Maine Nominees

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP)—

Former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, successful Republican candidate for Congress from the Third Maine District, was shown by figures on file yesterday with the House clerk to have spent more on his campaign than any other nominee from that State. Mr. Brewster listed exempt expenditures of \$2000 and non-exempt expenditures of \$764.75. His report said he received "no contributions from any source."

John G. Utterback, Democrat, defeated by Mr. Brewster, reported non-exempt expenditures of \$780.61 and exempt expenditures totaling \$602.65. Like Edward G. Moran, Second District Democratic nominee, he listed among his contributions \$1000 from Henry Morgenthau.

Carroll L. Beedy, defeated Republican nominee from the First District, reported expenditures of \$500. His victorious opponent, Simon M. Hamlin, reported non-exempt expenditures totaling \$1216.38, and contributions including \$1000 from Gov. Louis J. Brann. Mr. Moran's expenditures totaled \$1222.80. His opponent, Selma M. Dwinall, reported \$674.50 non-exempt expenditures and \$544.25 exempt expenditures.

Giant Rubber Cable

Is 14,000 Feet Long

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 26 (AP)—

The south works of the American Steel and Wire Company in this city are putting the finishing touches on what is said to be the largest all-rubber electric cable ever made. It will be used for supplying power to electric dredges at Fort Peck in eastern Montana, where United States engineers are creating a huge artificial lake which will control the headwaters of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers in an effort to prevent spring floods down the Mississippi River Valley.

The cable is 14,000 feet long, made up of 600 small wires, and the total length of the wire is more than 8000 miles.

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man who marries the wrong woman, and the one about the man who finds that he married the right one. This twin formula is capable of many variations and may be seen at work in "The Life of Vergie Winters," "Chained," "Sisters Under the Skin," and other current serious films. It is a subject rich in its implications and often yields commendable pictures when it is not distorted by trick treatments so as to condone infidelity.

Home Town Boy Makes Good

Perennial is the Cinderella theme. One of the most acceptable formulas, because it is inherently capable of being reconciled with human experience in comedy treatments, is the Home-Town-Boy-Makes-Good theme. Joe E. Brown devotes himself to this story.

It was the basis of "Twenty Million Sweethearts," a musical in which Dick Powell has established himself in popularity. It was the theme of W. C. Fields' train of comic mishaps in "You're Telling Me." Treated by a master, this theme is at the base of "What Every Woman Knows." Barrie was too much interested in character to marry John Shand to a girl rich in money.

And here we touch a subject only to leave it—the movies, generally considered, have yet to discover the wealth that lies in character; and how amusing and touching the revelation of character may be in the hands of writers who do not turn human beings into puppets because of a too great concern with plot.

Williams College

To House Institute On Human Relations

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP)—A Williamstown Institute on Human Relations, to be held at Williams College, Mass., next August, was announced yesterday by the National Conference of Jews and Christians.

Newton D. Baker, who presided over a meeting of the conference's executive committee, pleaded for more racial tolerance.

"We must know one another, as we are all members of the crew of the same ship," he said. "Our cooperation is necessary for the safety of the ship, and every ignorance and every prejudice among us is a danger."

The Williamstown institute we are proposing will be as free as a college campus and we hope as productive of loyalty to and sympathy for high human values.

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, director of the National Conference, said the institute would include round-table discussions, short lecture courses on history, psychology, economics, and sociology, and large public lectures on the relations of church and state, religious liberty, and similar topics.

Mr. Baker said that 300 communities in 46 states are working on programs for racial tolerance under the auspices of the conference.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Oct. 28

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. KFDX, 560kc-533m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. WCFL, 970kc-509, WXYZ, 49.34m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. WJAY, 610kc-42m.

DETROIT, Mich.—The Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, 9, 11 a. m. WJKB, 1500kc-20m.

ERIE, Penn.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. WLWB, 1500kc-23m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. WJAX, 900kc-33m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. KPOZ, 1250kc-24m.

NEW YORK CITY—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. WJCA, 670kc-52m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 9, 11 a. m. KEX, 1100kc-24m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. KMOX, 1090kc-24m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 9, 11 a. m. KJR, 970kc-30m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. CFRB, 690kc-43m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. C. S. T. CJOR, 600kc-50m.

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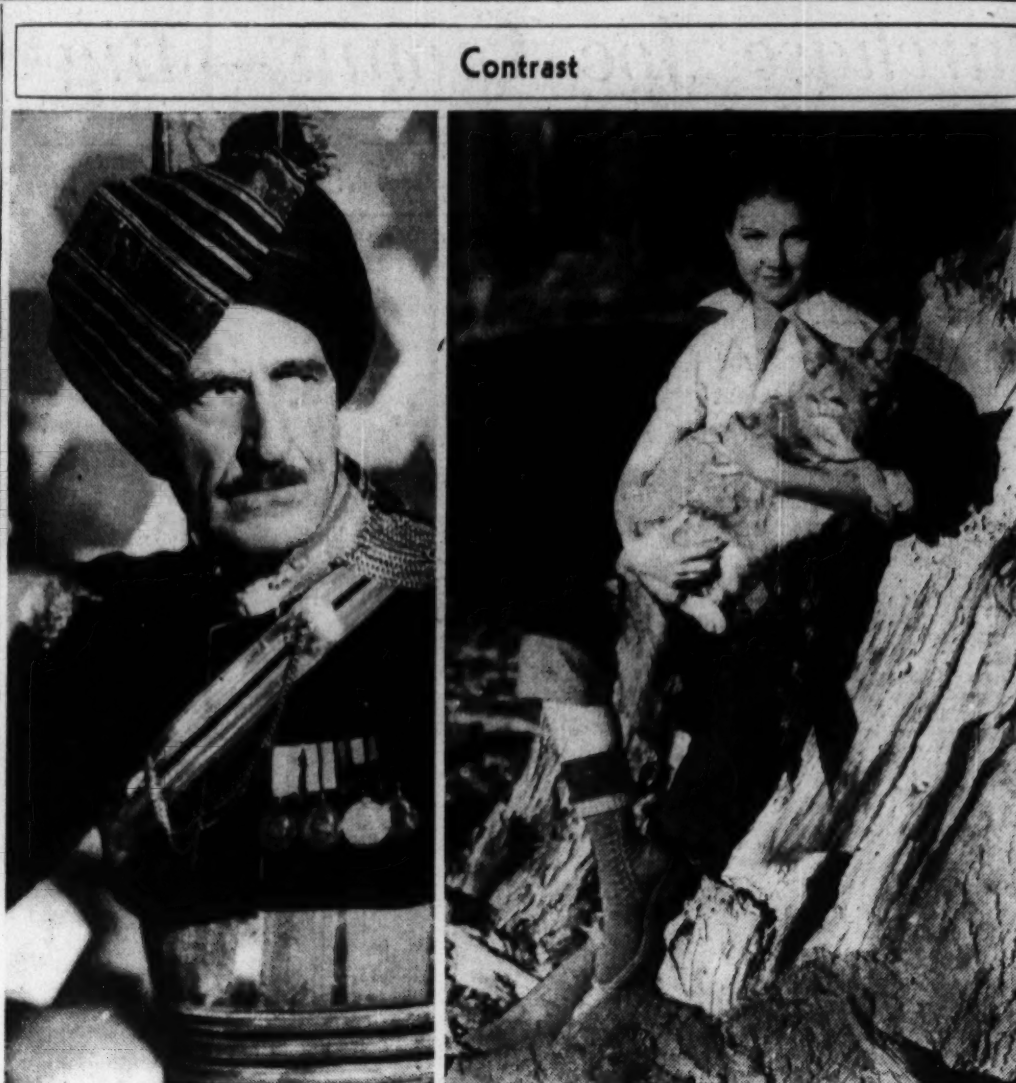
Seventh Ave. subway. Broadway trol-

lay at door; two blocks from a Christian

Science Church.

Hotel DAUPHIN

Broadway at 6th Street



Left: Courtesy of Paramount Productions, Inc. Right: Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

His Start, the Stage; Hers, the Screen
Left—C. Aubrey Smith, One of the Players in "Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Right—Miss Jean Parker, With Timber Fox, in "Sequoia," a Nature Story.

Auto License Plates for 1935 Show Colors Cars Will Wear

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—The colors the well-dressed car will wear will be the colors of the 1935 automobile license plates, the American Automobile Association reports.

Thirty-three states and the District of Columbia will change their 1934 color motifs. Black and blue, found by the United States Bureau of Standards to offer good visibility, will predominate and will be used by Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, South Dakota and West Virginia. Thirteen states will retain their 1934 color schemes, but will reverse them as to numerals and background. In all, 25 colors will be used. Two states, Arizona and West Virginia, will retain their present colors.

The following are the 1935 color combinations for passenger cars in all states:

State Color Scheme

Alabama White on dark green

Arizona Black on copper

Arkansas Blue on cream

California Orange on black

Colorado Black on yellow

Connecticut White on maroon

Delaware Colonial blue on old gold

Florida Black on grapefruit yellow

Georgia Blue on orange

Idaho Yellow on black

Illinois Marine blue on pearl gray

Indiana Black on robin's egg blue

Iowa White on dark blue

Kansas Orange on black

Kentucky Black on yellow

Louisiana Gold on purple

Maine White on Spanish blue

Maryland Dark blue on white

Massachusetts White on green

Michigan Yellow on midnight blue

Minnesota Gold on maroon

Mississippi Golden orange on black

Missouri White on gray

Montana Black on green

Nebraska Black on white

Nevada White on green

New Hampshire Green on white

New Jersey Aluminum on black

New Mexico Blue on white

New York Black on orange

North Carolina Aluminum on black

North Dakota Deep orange on mid-

night blue

Ohio Yellow on blue

Oklahoma Black on white

Oregon Yellow on black

Pennsylvania Gold on blue

Rhode Island Black on white

South Carolina Black on white

South Dakota Black on yellow

Tennessee White on black

Texas White on maroon

Vermont White on black

Virginia Black on white

Washington White on blue

West Virginia Black on yellow

Wisconsin White on black

Wyoming Blue on white

District of Columbia Green on white

Canadian Wage Scale Protested by Seamen

MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (AP)—Charges

that an unfair system of employ-

ment for Canadian seamen is in

effect with some shipping com-

panies have been made by the Na-

tional Association of Marine En-

gineers, Inc., in letters to the Que-

bec and Ontario Governments.

Capt. H. N. McMaster, Montreal, head of the association, said today that Canadian officers and crews are paid considerably less than those in American vessels under comparable conditions.

"The system has been adopted to hire crews only while they work," the association's communication to the two Governments said, "and to transport them from one section of the Great Lakes to the other, and then pay them off without return transportation, or with very little money. This has become a common practice so that other steamship companies have adopted an exploitation method that is unfair to labor."

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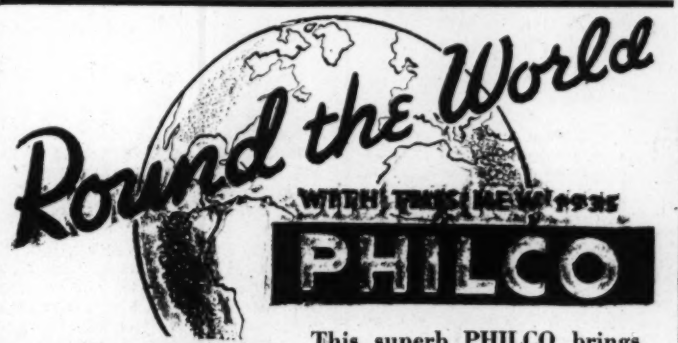
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Strike of Dyers Revives Dispute In Textile Trade

New Jersey Workers Demand Closed Shop, Pay Raise and Short Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 25—The dispute in the textile industry was revived here today when a large number of silk and rayon dress dyers in the Paterson and Passaic areas went on picket lines instead of reporting for work when the 7 o'clock whistles blew.

The strike call was issued after a conference arranged by P. W. Chappell, a conciliator for the United States Department of Labor, between officers of the Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers and Finishers of America and the labor committee of the Institute of Dyers and Printers had broken up without reaching any understanding.

The workers are demanding a closed shop, a 30-hour week, and \$1 an hour wage, while manufacturers are urging continuance of the present contract, which provides for a 40-hour week, 57½ cents an hour and union recognition.

Mr. George Baldanzi, president of the union, said that 22,000 workers were voluntarily idle today. At the offices of the Institute it was said that many of the workers had obeyed the strike call, but that no definite figures were available.

South Dakota Feed Rates Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, S. D.—Application of retail rates on livestock feed has been authorized over western South Dakota trunk railroad lines by the South Dakota State Railroad Commission. Reductions range from one-third to over 50 per cent of prevailing rates of feed.

Plurality of Hale Established in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 26 (AP)—F.

Harold Dubord, Democratic national committeeman, yesterday completed his inspection of senatorial ballots cast in the state election Sept. 10 without discovering sufficient discrepancies to overturn the plurality of United States Senator Frederick Hale (R).

At the end of the inspection of approximately 300,000 ballots, Senator Hale's net lead stood at 1198, a drop of 503 votes from the uncertified total of 1701 compiled by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Dubord last night said he was undecided as to what his next step would be. Less than 50 ballots were in dispute as a result of the perusal. These were to go before the Governor and Council for adjudication. Tabulation of the entire vote will be started by that group Nov. 1.

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Irish and Norwegian Theaters

IN 1849 there was no Norwegian drama, no Norwegian theater, no Norwegian actors. What drama Norway saw was supplied by strolling companies of Danish players who toured Christiania and the smaller Norwegian towns.

A revival of Norwegian poetry, music, and painting had followed close upon Norway's separation from Denmark in 1814. Not only that. All the small nations of Europe were aflame with a cultural nationalism, a determination to recover their national possessions—their language, legends, folk-lore, music, customs, traditions, all that goes to make up the soul of a nation. The Finns were collecting the songs that were to be known as the Kalevala; the Serbs, the songs that were to be the imagination of Jacob Grimm; the Czechs and the Bohemians were re-creating a literary language and developing a new literature. The Welsh and the Basques were reviving their languages; the people of the Rhone valley, led by Mistral, were restoring the ancient Provençal language, and writing in it a new and beautiful poetry.

Animated by the national spirit he had met everywhere on his foreign tour, Ole Bull came back to Norway in 1849, possessed of an idea. A great violinist, he knew nothing about the drama. No one else in Norway dreamed of a Norwegian drama; there never had been one, there never would be one. But Ole Bull was possessed of an idea.

He advertised in the Bergen papers for actors, actresses, and plays. And he got them! One of his first applicants was a boy who was to develop into the greatest comic genius Norway has given to the theater, Johannes Brun. Other men and women of talent followed the boy. Later, in his third season, when conditions for the first time warranted looking for a permanent stage manager, he happened on a drug store clerk whose name was Henrik Ibsen. Five years later when Ibsen went back to Christiania, himself now filled with Ole Bull's idea, a young student took his place, and that student's name was Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson. All the world that cares for drama knows the rest of the story.

THE CONDITIONS IN NORWAY in the time of Ole Bull were strikingly like those in Ireland in the 1890's, fifty years later. In Ireland the national and literary movement under the leadership of Thomas Davis, a movement contemporaneous with, and part of, the mid-century European national movement I have spoken of, was cut off by the terrible famines of 1846 and 1847. These famines destroyed thousands of people, set in flood the tide of emigration from Ireland to America, and devastated the country, physically, morally, intellectually. As soon as Ireland was on the way to recovery from this national disaster, she was plunged into the bitter political struggles of the late seventies, eighties, and early nineties, years of the Land League, the Home Rule Bills, and the Parnell Split.

But after the passing of Parnell there came a lull in politics, and Ireland, helpless once more at Westminster, began to discover that politics was not the only form of patriotism. She began to develop the national life which she had so long neglected, taking up the cultural nationalism where the famines had left it, fifty years behind the rest of Europe.

In 1899 there was no Irish drama, no Irish theater, no Irish actors. What drama Ireland saw was purveyed to her by strolling companies of English actors who toured Dublin and the smaller Irish towns.

Bodied forth by a great national instinct, a poor unknown young Irish poet came back to Ireland from England, possessed of an intuition which, like Ole Bull's, was to turn out to be of historical importance. This young poet

was W. B. Yeats. A symbolical poet with a mind as subtle and metaphysical as an Oriental's, hating propaganda, and devoted to a lonely, aristocratic art, dreaming of a theater hard to get into, like a secret society, he knew nothing of the theater. No one else dreamed of a theater for Ireland; there never had been one, there never would be one.

Yeats, less likely to be successful in founding a national theater could be imagined, unless we except the Norwegian virtuoso who advertised in the paper of a small city of 25,000 people for actors, actresses, and plays, as if they were as common as cooks, and got



THE DAM: From a Colored Drawing by Van der Ulft in the Fodor Museum

them. Both were Don Quixotes, charging the extreme difficulties of theatrical enterprise, one with a paltry, the other with a fiddle bow. But what no one realized at the time was that Yeats, like Ole Bull, was a man of genius possessed of an idea.

AT FIRST YEATS had to content himself with English actors and a small, antiquated theater, but he soon discovered in a stage-struck solicitor's clerk and an equally stage-struck electric light fitter, two actors of genius whom the world now knows as the brothers Fay; and a little later, an English woman, Miss A. E. F. Horniman, remodeled for him and his players the old, Mechanic Institute Theater into the now famous Abbey Theater. In a garret in the rue d'Aras, Paris, he found a large-faced, impassive man who was despondent over his failure as a writer of critical articles. Sensing somehow the latent genius in the man before him, he sent him to learn of, and express, a life that had never found expression—the lonely, sea-swept lives of the Irish peasants on the Aran Islands. This man, as all the world now knows, was John M. Synge, who was destined to do for Irish drama what Ole Bull's drug clerk had done for Scandinavian. Again all the world that cares for drama knows the rest of the story.

An Italian philosopher, Mario Rossi, in a recent essay on Ireland, describes the Abbey Theater as "the best theater in the world because it is directed by poets." Founded and directed by poets, it, like the Norwegian theater, is a magnificent example of the triumph of an idea. Now it comes again to America for a tour of nine months.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

YOU have heard that, so long as a Chinese smiles, he is your friend. That is to say, you may understand that he has no hostile intent toward you. There have been times when Europeans have found themselves in grave predicaments in various parts of China; but, by laughing and joking with their foes or captors, they have brought smiles to their features and saved the situation.

For it is a curious phase of the Chinese character that these people cannot smile or laugh and remain unfriendly. Moreover, the Chinese, hard though his lot may be, smiles easily indeed. Nor is there anything of the smirk about

his smile. It is not a deceptive mask behind which he may be meditating all sorts of mischief. For the Chinese is utterly unable to dissemble. What he may do next or of what he may be thinking you cannot at all tell, but you always know how you stand with him.

One of the sweetest sounds that can be uttered by any human being is the laughter of a Chinese girl. It is light and airy and well-modulated. It is always pitched in an appealing key; and, when it comes from the lips of a really charming Chinese girl, it seems to forecast the realization of all your tenderest fancies.

M. T. G.

Chinese Laughter

Achievement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ACHIEVEMENT which is the expression of spiritual power is immortal. Real achievement is always spiritual love made manifest in constructive human activity. It is not a sentimental emotion, but a living power. Every worker, whether musician, poet, mechanic, housewife, or business man, achieves when he is inspired by spiritual love. A musician may express love through harmony; a poet, through rhythm; an artist, through color; a mechanic, through machinery; a housewife, through a well-ordered home. Successful service manifests love for all mankind. Love—defined in terms of striving toward perfection—is the basis for all right endeavor.

There are so many arguments which constantly suggest to the worker that he cannot attain the goal of perfection towards which he is striving that he may be tempted to settle down, discouraged, watching some more tireless one move ahead of him. Yet, if each individual can accept the fact that true endeavor lies in the spiritual and mental realm, he will be surprised and delighted with his rapid progress when he begins to work assiduously from this standpoint. First of all, he must learn how to drive out the brood of fears and beliefs which tend towards failure; then spiritual progress is assured, and manifest itself humanly in improved conditions.

That is where Christian Science proves itself so comforting and sustaining. It asserts the fact that every human being has the ability to prove his God-given heritage of dominion, and it establishes definite rules whereby success can be achieved.

Starting with the fact that God, Spirit, is good, and All, this Science leaves no place for the weaknesses and evils of mortal thinking and material living. It demands of its followers that they take this fact and use it daily; thus they will be able to face a troubled world with confidence in the all-power of God, good. The way is not easy to human sense; but walking in it is worth while. As joy and confidence become our constant companions, the kingdom of heaven becomes established in our consciousness. There may come to each one a temptation to believe in a power apart from God, good, and in a self which embodies this evil power. This temptation can be met with the understanding that "now are we the sons of God." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 199): "The devotion of thought to an honest achievement makes the achievement possible."

Devotion of thought to striving toward perfection in the minutiae of our daily work makes such achievement possible, provided the worker recognizes that it is spiritual dominion alone which brings the power to achieve in the human realm. The mere getting of so-called good matter is never true achievement; but increased dominion over self always results in greater freedom from fear and limitation. If we love good enough to manifest industry, faithfulness, integrity, and

reliability, such love proves to be a living power in our lives.

For instance, the boy Ernest, in Hawthorne's story of "The Great Stone Face," was so faithful in studying and following his ideal in the benignity of the face on the side of the mountain, that he himself grew into the likeness of the face he loved. This story was prompted by the "Old Man of the Mountain" in the state of New Hampshire. Hawthorne's summing up of the boy's life-achievement is profound in its penetration: "His words had power, because they accorded with his thoughts; and his thoughts had reality and depth, because they harmonized with the life which he had always lived. . . . They were the words of life, because a life of good deeds and holy love was melted into them."

So with all of us. As each one—musician, poet, artist, or mechanic—is consciously expressing only the highest ideals he possesses, the most spiritual qualities possible, then is divine power made manifest in his activities. Devotion to this task of spiritual perfection assures its attainment. Loving God supremely and keeping our gaze fixed on perfect Principle, divine Love, reveals to us His image now.

Christian Science gives the assurance that we can claim perfection now in the degree that we are faithful in our loving—that is, in our "leaving self for God" (The People's Idea of God, p. 9), dropping all negative qualities of mortal thinking and confidently expressing the constructive qualities of Spirit. As erroneous mortal thinking retreats before spiritual ideas on earth, God's kingdom becomes apparent. Abiding confidently in Love, knowing its omnipotent protection, wipes out the fear of personal incompetency. Christian Scientists are proving this, are proving the truth in Jesus' words, "I and my Father are one," by letting the light of spirituality direct their daily service.

Such spiritual oneness gives authority and wisdom beyond that of the scribes and the Pharisees, a dominion that is not built on self-aggrandizement, a spiritual power capable of sustaining every righteous activity.

Thus, sincere Christian Scientists are following Mrs. Eddy's admonition in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 341), "First purify thought, then put thought into words, and words into deeds; and after much slipping and clambering, you will go up the scale of Science to the second rule, and be made ruler over many things."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian.)

Two Views

Two most familiar things I thought I knew, My garden and my neighbor's; till he went For holidays, and since the storm light grew, I jumped to bind his rose-tree, sadly bent.

I could not see my fig-tree which I prize; Unseen before, his grapevine flashed on stone.

Sudden I saw with almost his own eyes His garden as he saw it, and my own.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON.

Sasniegums

(Tulkojot rakstus par Kristīgo Zinātne, izņemot angļu tekstus)

SASNIEGUMS kas ir garīga spēka izpausme, ir mūžīgs. Tas sniegums vienmēr ir garīga mīlestība izpausme radošā cilvēciskā darbībā. Tas nav sentimentāls savilpojums, bet dzīvīgs spēks. Ikviens darbinieks, vai tas būtu mūziķis, dzejnieks, mehāniķis, mājas māte vai veikalniece, sasniegt kautko, kad tas garīgās mīlestības inspirēts. Mūziķis var izpausmēt mīlestību ar harmonijas palīdzību, dzejnieks ar ritmu, gleznotājs ar krāsu, mehāniķis ar mehāniskās palīdzību un mājas māte ar labi iekārtotu māju. Sekmīgs darbs izpausmēt mīlestību uz visu cilvēci. Mīlestība—izskaidrota vārds kā dzīšanās pēc pilnības—ir visas pareizas ceļveida pamats.

Ir tik ļoti daudz argumentu, kuri darba darītājam pastāvīgi lēdž, ka viņš nevar sasniegt pilnības mērķi, pēc kura tas cenšas, ka viņš var padoties kārdinājumam un mazdabīgi atņemt šo mērķi, novērojot kā kāds cits mazāk noguris dodas tam pa priekšu. Tomēr, ja katrs indivīds var piekrist faktam, ka patiesa ceļveida ir garīgā un mentālā valstība, un ja tas uzticīgi kā šādi strādā, iziet no šīs viedokļa, viņš būs pārstāvis un iepriecināts par savu atbilstošu progresu. Vispirms viņam jānāc, kā aizdīt bailu un pieņēmumu baru, kas tiecas pretim neieviešam; tad garīgais progress būs nodrošināts un izpausies cilvēciskā dzīvē uzlaboties apstākļos.

Taisni šeit Kristīgā Zinātne izrāda tik iepriecinošu un uztverošu. Tā aizstāv fakti, ka ikvienai cilvēciskai būtnī piemīt spēja pierādīt savu Dieva-doto varas mantojumu un tā uzstāda noteiktus noteikumus ar kuriem var gūt panākumus.

Iziet no fakta, ka Dievs, Gars, ir labs un ir Višs, šī Zinātne neatstāj vietu mistriskās domāšanas un materiālistiskās dzīvošanas vajībām un ļaunumiem. Tā prasa no saviem sekotājiem, lai tie pieņem šo fakti un pielieto to ikdienā; tādejādi viņi būs spējīgi stāties pretim nemiera pilnai pasaulē ar palīdzību uz Dieva, labuma, vispēcību. Cilvēciskam saprātam šis ceļš nav viegls, bet ļoti patērīgs. Samērā ar to, kā prieks un palīdzība kļūst par mūsu pastāvīgu biedriem, debesu valstība nodibinās mūsu apziņā. Ikviens var tikt kārdināts ticēt spēkam šķirtam no Dieva,

The Salty Serenity of Bus Conductors

LONDON'S ten thousand bus conductors still carry on, in this mechanical age, the cheerfully sardonic mind and the quick tongue of the men who ruled over the old horse buses. They look at the uproarious London scene with tolerant eyes. They handle five millions of us every day, in all our moods, as if they were nursemaids and brothers and fathers, all in one—and they combine in a way which is the gift of the Cockney alone among men the patience of an archangel and the wit of a cynic. . . .

They look at us from under their peaked caps as we scramble at the bus stops, and they watch us fumbling for our coppers when we get inside, and they understand us better than we think. Sometimes they call us "sir" and sometimes they call us "mate." Sometimes they are breezily friendly, and sometimes they lift an eyebrow at us, as if saying to themselves, "Well, well, so it's you, is it?" We pass before their eyes in an endless procession, and they humour us as we go.

They are worth knowing, the bus conductors of London. I have been getting to know them pretty well of late; and as they changed from a uniformed anonymity to recognisable, individual men, each with his own ways and his own philosophy, I have understood better the salty serenity of them.

They are as different from one another as any ten thousand men must be; but as you mingle with them in their mess-rooms you find all sorts of resemblances between them, all kind of links between that jovial man on the Number Eleven bus who announces Sloane Square in a voice of absurdly exaggerated refinement, thus:

Sloane Squah! Sloane Squah!

All the nobles lives round heah!

and the other conductor who calls out "Any more fares, please? Any more fares, please? Anybody got a conscience?"—JAMES A. JONES in "Wonderful London To-day." (London: John Long.)

labuma, un patībai, kura iemieso šo ļauno spēku. Šim kārdinājumam var stāties pretim ar saprātību, kā "tagad mēs esam Dieva bērni." "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) Mary Baker Eddy raksta (p. 199): "Domas veiktāšana godīgam sasniegumam, dara šo sasniegumu iespējamu."

Domas veiktāšana cīņai pēc pilnības mūsu ikdienas darbā mīklojot dara šo sasniegumu iespējamu, ja vien darītājs atzīst, ka tā ir vienīgi garīgā valdība, kas dod spēku sasniegt kautko cilvēciskā laukā. Vienkārša ierīšana tā-sauktā materiāla labuma nekad nav patiesa sasniegums; bet augstāi varai pār sevi iznākums vienmēr ir lielāka neatkarība no bailēm un aprobežotības. Ja mēs pietiekami milam labo, lai izpaustu čaklību, godīgumu, integritāti un uzticamību, tad tāda mīlestība pierādīsies par dzīvu spēku mūsu dzīvē.

Piemēram, Hawthorne stāstā "Lielā akmeņa seja" zēns, vārda Ernest, tik uzticīgi iedziļinājās un sekoja savam ideālam, ka viņš pats ierīcēja milotās sejas līdzbildī. Šo stāstu bija ierīcējis "Vēlā kalna virs" New Hampshire's valstī. Hawthorne kopsavilkums zēna dzīves sasniegumam ir dziļi savā uztverē: "Viņa vārdiem bija spēks tāpēc, ka tie saskanēja ar viņa domām; un viņa domām piemita īstenība un dziļums tāpēc, ka tās saskanēja ar dzīvi, kuru tas vienmēr bija dzīvojis."

Tā ir ar mums visiem. Ja ikviens—mūziķis, dzejnieks, mākslinieks, vai mehāniķis—apņūnīgi izpausmēt tikai augstākos ideālus, kādi tam ir, visgarīgākās īpašības, kādas iespējamas, tad dievišķīgais spēks tiek parādīts viņa darbībā. Nodrošināts šim garīgās pilnības darbam nodrošina tā ieguvumu. Ja mēs milam Dievu visvairāk un turam skatu uz dievišķīgo Principu, dievišķīgo Mīlestību, tad tas mums atklāj Viņa gimi jau tagad.

Kristīgā Zinātne dod mums ciešu pārliecību, ka mēs tagad varam prasīt pilnību šādā mērā kā mēs esam uzticīgi savai mīlestībai—tas ir mūsu "sevis atmešana Dieva dēļ" (The People's Idea of God, p. 9), atmetot visas mistriskās domāšanas negatīvās īpašības. Kad aplābā mīlestīgā domāšana atkāpjas garīgo ideju priekšā sēmes virsā, tad Dieva valstība kļūst redzama. Palīdzīga palīdzība Mīlestībai, zinot šīs vispārīgās aizsardzības ierīcības personīgās iespējības bāzes. Kristīgā Zinātne tiek pierādīta, tie pierādā patiesību Jēzus vārdos, "Es un tas Tēvs, mēs esam viens" ar to, ka tie ļauj garīguma gaismai vadīt viņu ikdienas darbību.

Tādejādi istie Kristīgie Zinātnieki seko Mrs. Eddy's pamācībai "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 341): "Vispirms kļūst domā, tad pārvērta domā vārdos, un vārdus darbos, un pēc daudzu kļūpām un ceļināšanām tu pacesies pa Zinātnes kāpēm pie nākotnē noteikuma un tikai padarīs par valdnieku pār daudz lietām."

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

When Cinderella Steps Into Her Coach

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Dressed for the Ball

Having Chosen From Many Charming Evening Frocks

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PROBABLY no one ever enjoyed an evening party so much as did Cinderella. The sudden shedding of workaday clothes, the almost incredible appearance of a shimmering ball costume, the vision of herself, "Girl of the Cinders," resplendent in such stuff as, doubtless, her dreams had long been made of, all must have given to that evening a romance—even without the Prince—which every one of us would like to capture now and then for ourselves. Present styles make this possible, for now, at last, when we go forth in the evenings, we array ourselves in tones varied from the daytime spectrum, in fabrics that glitter and rustle, and we are transformed by silhouettes very different from those in which we walk down avenues and boulevards and survey sporting events. Not for a generation or more have formal costumes had the brilliance and romance which they express at this moment.

The contemporary pageant reveals a tendency to use odd shades, such as, for instance, a very new version of purple called "tulip," and a metallic green like that semi-precious stone called zircon; vivid pastels, and sharply opposed hues, such as royal-blue and American beauty. Neutral colors, however, still put in an appearance at smart evening functions. They are, indeed, stressed in a dramatic production now on Broadway in which are worn a brown taffeta trimmed with a darker brown velvet, a silvery lame kept silvery by its chinchilla trimmings, and a gold-colored satin whose tone is echoed by mink bandings. Black and white are used chiefly as backgrounds for the popular sequin embroidery which sets many frocks a-sparkle like black pools in moonlight and icicles in sunshine.

Materials are stiff and stately. Taffetas that could "stand alone" (to borrow a Victorian phrase), heavy slipper satins, velvets, crepe de chine, lamés, and metallic and cellophane novelties occupy the stage.

Two Silhouettes

Stiffness is needed by the evening silhouettes. Two types of frock, with their various modifications, characterize the season. The "streamlined" frock is belted, with unbroken, fluid lines from the décolletage to the ground. It wears a sheath skirt, slit to release the feet (these slits sometimes are filled in with ruffles or panels), below which it breaks into voluminous fullness that lies upon the floor.

The robe de style is the newest star in the fashion firmament, and one that is fast gaining vogue. It is not "anatomical," for instead of relying for grace on the expressive molding of the figure, it gains beauty from the management of the material. Its drapery is bouffant. Often the skirt fullness begins in gathers at the waistline, in other instances below a hip-length bodice and in many models, below the knees. The fullness at the bottom may amount to eight or nine yards. Attention often is drawn to the hemline by large, deep scallops or by trimming, and it is sure to sweep the floor, extending at the back into a train which is part of the contour of the skirt, not

a tail. Perhaps it is because this extended length is integral to the skirt, that, despite its almost universal appearance, fashion commentators tell us that trains are definitely "out." The bodice portion of the robe de style models the bust and hips in the waist, which may be belted or prefer a picturesque sash, which usually ties just left of the center-front and prolongs its ends almost to the floor. Flowers are often worn at the bowknot.

Décolletages

Much interest is shown in décolletages, and they are sometimes designed with great ingenuity. The streamlined frock is likely to have a square or a V-shaped front and a low, wide back décolletage, held in place by what appears to be a miracle, but which is capable of explanation by corsetières and couturiers. There is a tendency to cover the shoulders with drapery or short puffs or by some eccentric manipulation. A manipulation which dramatizes a black taffeta frock by Lucille Paray is a collar-like loop cut in one with the low half-bodice which forms the front of the corsage. This loop or collar extends slightly at right-angles from the bodice and passes around the neck. Thus it draws a square, through which the head is thrust, forming a modified ruff at the back of the neck and on the shoulders. This curiously colored bib-bodice is filled in with pink velvet, which ties in a bow over the bust. Shoulder draperies sometimes develop into odd scarfs at the back; and the covered-shoulder mode is accompanied by an increasingly low cut-out under the arms.

The décolletage of the robe de style is most often characterized by very deeply dropped shoulders, the curved line extending evenly all the way around. It may or may not be supported by very narrow shoulder straps and is usually finished by a ruffle. A puffed sleeve or trifling cap may sit very low on the upper arm, its top forming an extension of the line of the décolletage. The square-cut bodice also appears, and a bodice cut low under the shoulders, which rises to a point in front and is held by bands which may tie at the back of the neck or, after closing, descend in drapery.

Bouffant skirts are worn with ruffled petticoats stiffened to support the ballooning fullness. Some couturiers are making girdles out of the same material as the frock, and which are included as part of it.

Among Those Seen

In the striking collection of importations by Mme. Rose Amado, three dresses are of particular interest. One of these, by Chanel, is illustrated. A second dress by Chanel is fashioned of pale blue triple-sheer and is embroidered in sequins of the same color, that give it an exquisite shimmer which is distinctly 1934. A black lace dress by Molyneux has a dolman sleeve which forms a blouse-like cap. Pink roses blazon the belt.

B. Altman & Co. recently held a showing to illustrate period influences at the present time in costumes and coiffures. Each cate-



Left: By Wynne Richards. Right: By Forbath and Rejane
This Robe de Style by Chanel Is Named "Moyen Age." It Is of White Taffeta and Buttons Down the Front to a Point Midway Between Waist and Knee. The Bodice Portion Is Puckered and the Fanlike Drapery in the Back of the Skirt Breaks Into a Train. The Covered Shoulder and Underarm Slit Are Fashion Points of Importance. In the Collection of Mme. Rose Amado, New York.



Shown by B. Altman and Company in "A Romantic Pageant of Costumes and Coiffures." The Model at the Left Is an Empire Frock of About 1810, With an Overdress of Royal-Blue Lelong Has Used It as the Inspiration for the Frock on the Right. Fashioned of Green Velvet, The Points of Resemblance Are the High Waistline, the Off-Shoulder Line, the Puffed Sleeves.

gory of apparel was introduced by a period frock with its descendant of 1934 at its side. After appearing together on the runway these two introductory models receded into picture-frame niches while several other examples of derivative satin paraded. Thus were shown a number of evening frocks, one of which is illustrated with the ancestral inspiration beside it. The ancestress made ballrooms gay around 1810 and contrasted a royal-blue polonaise in satin with a flesh-colored satin underdress. The modern version, by Lelong, is developed in green velvet. The points of resemblance are the high waist-line, the off-shoulder line, and the puffed sleeves. In other dresses in the evening-frock category, hem flounces, tasseled waist cords and overskirt effects paid homage to the prototype.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

hammock camp. A third woman hospitably served hot sugar-water to the callers, who were drenched after a two-hour trek in a heavy downpour. Besides a vegetable garden and a banana clump in the camp there was sugar cane from which even then Doctor John and Phillip Billie were drawing the sugar. So passed the day, the women sewing, cooking and caring for the children until the light faded, the only illumination coming then from the fire, while the Seminole men, upon returning from their hunts for alligators, recounted their day's experience in well-modulated tones. At last each family group went back to its own thatched-roof house and another day had ended.

On the Tamiami Trail

After the dusky swamps it was a decided and pleasing contrast to ride to the Seminole camps in the bright

sunlight of the Tamiami Trail. The occupants of these temporary camps along the trail have permanent ones in the Big Cypress and some here, the men to sell the skins of the alligators they have caught, the women the beaded necklaces, belts and multicolored dresses they have made. As these articles are for sale at a near-by trading store, the women have more time than in the Big Cypress, though even here they brought along their sewing machines.

One enterprising young woman, Tommy Roberts, who took her father's name, as is quite allowable among the Seminoles, summoned her pals and posed for picture after picture, glad to earn money to buy cloth for dresses and beads for belts. While having a friendly chat with this group I saw a fat, white pelican lazily swimming in the ditch by the

road and doing his best to attract attention, as he floated in and out of the foreground. He evidently wanted his picture taken with the brightly clad Tommy Roberts and her friends who were enjoying this vacation on the Tamiami Trail before returning to their camps in the Big Cypress.

Another article in this series will run soon.

The Maid Who Works For You

Adventures in Home Making

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SMOOTHLY running household machinery is of tremendous importance in any home, and it does not "just happen," nor does it always occur that the fact of having a home gives one the ability or desire to manage such a home. Squaky places often develop in the relationships between servant and mistress, and they can, if allowed to continue, make all the difference between tranquility and restlessness, between peace and order in the home, or struggle and confusion.

Almost every type of employment in which people engage has a definite standard than has that of housework. This is partly due to the varied duties which are combined in that all-inclusive word, "housework."

If you have been wondering where the root of the difficulty in your home lies, when the maid leaves or you cannot find a satisfactory part-time worker; or if you have tried to decide what is a fair wage for the assistant in your home, whether she is living with you and acting as full-time helper or is a high school girl coming in for a few hours a week, or if you have someone upon whom you call for an occasional evening of sitting in your living room and holding herself "on call," from the children's room—you will be interested in Bulletin Number 112 of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, which can be secured if you send 20 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. for it.

What, in your opinion, is the distinction between "working time" and "time on call," as applied to the maid? Some definitions which help to clarify such terms were recently adopted as a basis for discussion and thought at a conference of the National Committee on Employer-Employee Relationships in the Home. They were presented by Dr. Hazel Kyrk of the University of Chicago, who has made an extensive study of the subject.

Some of Dr. Kyrk's deductions are as follows: "Time on call" is that time when a maid is not free to leave the house, but may follow her own pursuits on the premises. Two hours on call should be considered equivalent to one hour of working time.

The maximum length of the working time of the worker living in should not exceed 54 hours a week, and of the worker living out, 48 hours. One whole day, beginning not later than 10 a. m. and extending through the evening, or two half-days a week, beginning not later than 2 p. m. on week days and 3 p. m. on Sundays and extending through the evening, should be free.

After a year of continuous service, one week's vacation with pay should be provided. And here is a point which might clarify many an uncomfortable situation if it were followed: A form, covering types of duties required, wages, hours, provision for church attendance, time off, accommodations to be provided, and the length of notice to be given before termination of service, should be drawn up by employer and employee at the time of making the engagement. A copy of this should be kept by each party.

That is business as it is done in

the business world, and will be a good start toward systematizing household employment. However, the best start will be made when the educational facilities now at work in most of the states have succeeded in establishing that sense of cooperation between servant and mistress toward which they are aiming.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Your Recipes

If you submit recipes for publication, please write out each recipe in the form used by The Women's Pages, and always include the number of persons it will serve. If the ingredients are baked, please give the oven temperature.—EDITOR.

Women of the Seminoles

In Saw Grass Camps, Big Cypress and on Tamiami Trail

By Ta-de-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

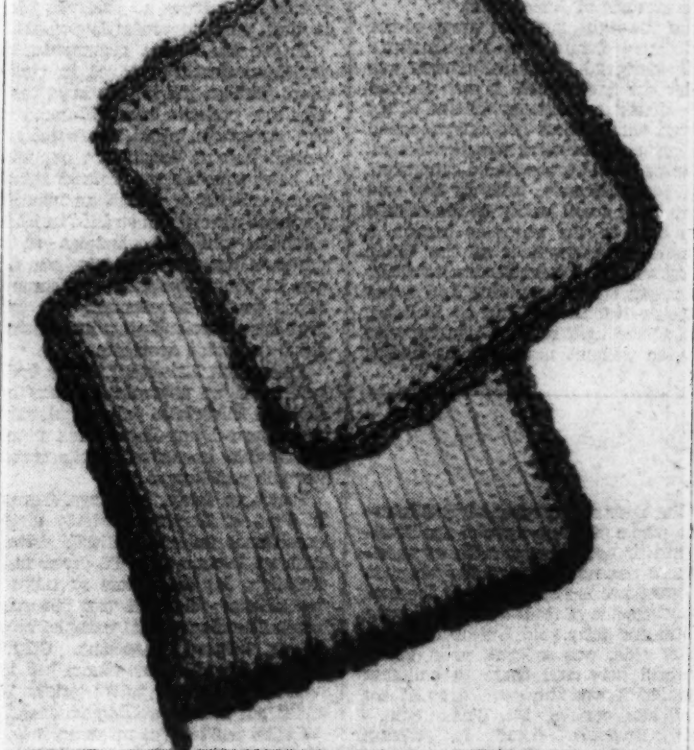
THE two ambitious Seminole women pupils in the government school at Dania in the Everglades district were the first Seminole women the writer saw in Florida. A recess was declared when the visitors appeared at the school and out-trolicked the Indian boys and girls, while the two school "children" who were decidedly over 16 came sedately forth to meet the callers. Desirous of an education they have gone to school along with their own children and are ambitious scholars. They did not wear a cape, part of the typical costume of the Seminole woman, only an ordinary blouse; but they still chose to wear the long skirts made of horizontal bands of different colors with various hues and patterns within each band, and there might have been anywhere from 10 to 25 strings of beads around their necks, for no Seminole woman appears even before the members of her family without wearing a goodly supply of necklaces.

The short-haired boys and girls wore simple dresses made like the women's skirts but instead of the necklaces the girls wore the boys sported a scarf. These youngsters could not stay quiet long and after polite greetings to their visitors rushed to their play house and climbing to the top showed their guests how fast they could slide down.

There is some talk of having education taken to the Seminoles instead of having the Indians brought to Dania, where in a closed one-room hut, cut off from her own people the woman feels lost, unable to speak with her white neighbors and longing for the community life of the camps with its sideless houses that make for sociability.

In the Saw Grass Camps somewhat isolated, yet near enough to ride into Brighton, the Seminole women in the three so-called Saw Grass Camps, seven miles southwest from that town, form the link between the comparatively modern Seminole women at Dania, and the primitive ones in the Big Cypress. Here in these three camps, one day the woman is as Indian as can be, and the very next day she will be mingling with the whites at Brighton.

It was in one of these camps that I met Oni and Eni Pierce. They were sitting on the lower platform of their thatched-roof dwelling and invited me to sit beside them. The girls were busy weaving beaded hair



Crocheted Pot Holders With Borders to Harmonize With the Kitchen Color Scheme.

Crocheted Pot Holders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

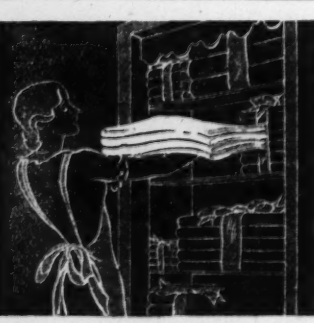
NOW that the trend of time has beautified our kitchens, making them pleasant places for joyous activity, even the lowly pot holder assumes a new glory and may be made into a thing of beauty. Especially desirable, because they are soft and pliable and launder, are these lovely ones made out of ordinary cotton string of the three ply weight, or of bits of left over cotton threads. If you have made a bed spread or a string dress this summer, this is an excellent way to use up the remainder of the thread.

With a No. 4 steel crochet hook, or a No. 1 bone hook, cast on 42 stitches (six inches). Turn, on in third stitch back and make a single crochet in every stitch of chain. Chain 2, turn, and crochet back and forth in single crochet taking up both threads of stitch, until work measures six

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Did you know that some shortenings can impart a delicious delicate flavor to the foods in which they are used?

As a matter of fact there is some very important information to be had regarding the groceries you use day after day. It is information that will guide you in improving the taste-appeal of the food you prepare. And by using this information in buying groceries, you will realize that there's genuine, tangible economy in paying for quality.

The storekeeper hasn't the time to tell you about the different characteristics of staples such as flour, sugar, spices, and butter. Or cereals. Or beverages. But you can find these facts yourself—right in The Christian Science Monitor—in the advertisements and women's pages.

Take time to read these advertisements. They are written in an interesting manner and the important technical points are clearly portrayed. What's more, the facts are easy to remember and when you go to market you will be able to buy with authority—get the most for your money—enjoy the utmost at your table.

College Changes Call for Revision Of Y. M. C. A. Work

Cleveland Council Session
Learns Youths' Needs
at First Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 26.—A young man told the Y. M. C. A. National Council here last night what the young people of the country are interested in. Economics, vocational problems and what to do with leisure time engaged young men, he said. And the Y. M. C. A. should study a course in the directions indicated.

These interests disclosed in a discussion group, one of about 200 in attendance over the country, meeting every week, were reported by Harry Fowler, 18, of the Cleveland Y.

His talk was a part of the quest for facts which the 250 delegates are making on which to base conclusions and recommendations.

Changes in College Life
College students are much more critical today than in the past, said Dean Thomas W. Graham of Oberlin, in describing changes in college life to which the Y. M. C. A. must adapt itself.

"The war babies are in college now," he said. "They in the 'flaming youth' period when old standards of morality were being cast aside. They entered college in the days of the great illusion, conscious that America is offering only a small proportion of them a chance to serve and work."

He pointed out that colleges of today are bewildered and distrustful of themselves because of the fact that college trained men largely got the world into its present mess.

Religious Work Divided
The student finds himself one of a group made serious by the conditions we know so well," he continued. "He looks askance at the institutions which were designed to help him through life."

"The Y. M. C. A. used to have almost a proscription right to order the religious and social life of the campus. Now it finds itself one of a whole group of organizations which have taken over some of its program."

"Its forms of organization built up in the old days can't last. But the college campus is not afraid of experiment. You will see a great deal of it."

Commenting on the quicker revival of campus Y. W. C. A.'s, he said that "women think more fundamentally than men," at college age. He declared freshman girls are about on an intellectual and emotional level with senior men.

Areas of Conflict
The conference departed last night from self-analysis to hear Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic, discuss the possibility of war. The real danger spot is not the Balkans, but between Russia and Japan and Germany and France, he said.

"The Japanese feel about the Russians as they feel about Germany. Germany will not necessarily start a war but France, fearing war, may start a 'war of security,'" he said.

The League of Nations has abandoned all attempts to reduce armaments, and to desperate competitive airplane-building race is on, he said.

Combination of Causes
"Is it possible to prevent war?" he asked.

"Yes, but not by striking moral attitudes. War is a combination of causes demanding separate treatment. The Y. M. C. A. can try to find the causes and evolve appropriate action."

A symposium yesterday on ways in which the association is changing brought out two examples of activities delegates considered worth copying.

A. B. Nicholls, Pittsfield, Mass., described a ski club as a particularly successful leisure-time activity. He argued for more outdoor programs.

E. C. Worman of New York described the operation of a foreman's club which brought labor and capital together for the discussion of industrial problems.

Merriam Leading
In California 'Poll'

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Literary Digest's "straw" poll for Governor of California gave Frank F. Merriam, the Republican candidate, a lead over Upton Sinclair of about two and a half to one, according to returns tabulated to date.

Of 62,208 ballots cast, Mr. Merriam received 42,141 and Mr. Sinclair, Democratic candidate and "EPIC" proponent, 17,284. The percentage was 67.7 per cent of the vote for Mr. Merriam and 27.7 per cent for Mr. Sinclair. The remainder of the votes were divided among three other candidates.

About 700,000 ballots were mailed out, the number representing approximately one-half the number of voters in the last California election for Governor.

Raymond L. Haight, Progressive-Commonwealth candidate, received 7471 votes or 11.12 per cent of the votes counted. Sam Darcy, Communist was running slightly ahead of Milton C. Dempster, Socialist, by 262 to 50 votes.

Character Building
Tests Start in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LANSING, Mich., Oct. 26.—Character-building tests will be conducted in elementary and high schools in Grand Rapids, Mich., in the experimental program announced Oct. 24 by the State Department of Public Instruction.

The program is sponsored by the committee on crime of the United States Senate. Involved in the experiment will be the training of teachers for the special work. An effort is to be made to show a direct relationship between crime and the lack of early training in character education. United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan is one of the sponsors of the program.

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● Located one block and a half from The Mother Church

● 85% of our guests are Monitor readers.

We have served Monitor Readers for more than 24 years.

LOW RATES—One Person, \$2.50 a day and up

Two Persons (double beds), \$3.50 a day and up

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All Rooms Have Bath

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One of Boston's newest and most modern hotels. Lobby and lounge are spacious and luxurious. 500 Guest rooms; each contains tub and shower, built-in radio, service, circulating ice water, tickless electric clock, French telephone, full length mirror.

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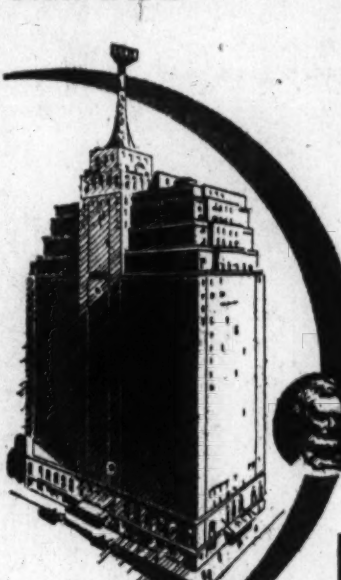
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Listed Stock
QuotationLower Tendency
Manifested By
Market PricesIndustrial Issues
Particularly Soft—
Rails Easier

By Forrest Price

One wanted to buy "ex" except substantial price concessions. It was the only known reason why stocks went down today.

It was a comparatively active market, total sales reaching 900,000 shares.

There was nothing in the day's news to warrant the rather heavy selling of securities. Everybody should have known of the decline in corporate earnings so that the slump is just about unaccountable.

Some of the extreme losses included Eastman Kodak with a drop of 3 points, Hahn preferred 3, U. S. Gypsum, 3, Wilson preferred 3, American Locomotive preferred 4 and Bethlehem Steel preferred 4.

Department Stores, such as Lincoln, Glass, Air Reduction and Bethlehem Steel common.

All of the leading rails joined the bearish party but losses were not so extensive as in the industrial and utilities.

Bonds were apathetic. U. S. Government bonds were soggy. Losses of fractions to a point or so were sustained by secondary rails among the corporate issues. Other bonds were firm.

During most of the session on the Chicago Board grain prices were down. Cotton also was lower.

Lower quarterly earnings reported by some of the major corporations, notably General Motors, General Electric, Bethlehem Steel and Consolidated Gas of New York, are partly responsible for the quivering stock markets.

But long-headed observers point out that it is "water over the dam," and that while these reports reflect the quietude of summer business, there is reason to believe that the fourth quarter will tell an entirely different story.

The weekly trade review of Dun & Bradstreet says: "Reports received from all parts of the country this week brought a tide of statistical evidence that October operations will be the most satisfactory that have been recorded since spring."

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (P)—Financial markets were of faint heart today, and the downward trend continued in most speculative categories.

With little new light on the economic or political picture, selling in stocks was about as active as in the preceding session, and losses of fractions to two or more points predominated.

Shares of Consolidated Gas, which led yesterday's reaction, were about even today, and about even American Telephone and New York Central were resistant.

Substantial Losses

At the same time Bethlehem Steel and Baldwin Locomotive preferred dropped nearly four points, Bethlehem common and U. S. Steel preferred were off an even, and the preferred of one or two included Eastman Kodak, U. S. Steel common, American Rolling Mill, Case, Chrysler, Air Reduction, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting and Du Pont.

Radio preferred dropped 3, and the preferred of nearly 2. The oils and alcohols were narrow.

Freight car loadings for the week ended Oct. 20, showed a seasonal gain of 4641 cars over the previous week. The total of 640,280 cars was 16,725 under the aggregate for the similar 1933 week of a point.

Wall Street's interest was largely divided between further interpretations of the President's latest speech to the country's bankers and explanations of the relatively poor earnings statements of Bethlehem Steel, General Motors and Consolidated Gas.

So far as the new alliance between the Administration and the bankers is concerned, the thought was expressed by some commentators that this development could not be expected to yield overnight results.

Bonds Heavy

U. S. Governments continued to sag a bit and at the same time demand for corporate classifications slackened so that the entire bond list carried a somewhat heavy tone during the early trading today.

Secondary rails, many of which yesterday added to Wednesday's gains on the favorable report, declined in the railroad pension act, met enough realizing to put them down fractions to around a point. Issues thus affected included Erie 5 1/2 which sold down to 67, Nickel Plate 4 1/2 at 56 1/2, Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2 at 56 1/2, and St. Paul 3 1/2 at 26 1/2. Some of the prime carrier loans, also yielded a little ground.

Moderately lower prices were established also for loans of American & Foreign Power, American Telephone, International Telephone and Western Union, Baldwin Locomotive.

Works issues were irregular, but the listed on the New York Curb exchange, which suffered a demoralized break yesterday, made some recovery at the opening.

Losses in a federal group ranged from 1-3/4 to 6-3/4 of a point. The 3 1/2s, 1946-56, 3 1/2s of 1940-43 and 3 1/2s of 1941. Home Owners Loan and Federal Farm Mortgage issues were off 1-3/4 to 4-3/4 of a point.

Foreign bonds showed few important changes and dealings were light.

Long-Bell Lumber Loss

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (P)—The Long-Bell Lumber Corporation and subsidiaries reported for the third quarter a loss of \$1,080,712 after deducting depreciation, depletion and interest charges. This compares with a loss of \$1,146,948 for the corresponding period of 1933.

Stock Price Decline Covers Wide Range of Securities

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

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Commerce and Finance

High Costs Main Cause of Building Lag, Say Bankers

Willing to Cooperate With President and Lend Funds Freely

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Why are not more houses being built?

The economic policy commission of the American Bankers' Association has condensed the answer to that vital question into a few words.

The cause of the "building industry's failure to revive," they declared, "seems to be simply that costs of new building are too high to encourage new construction."

While this much-discussed report was made public here overnight and appears in its deductions to give impetus to the Roosevelt Administration's plans for a multi-billion dollar housing program next year, even while the bankers' convention, as a whole was recommending a balanced budget, additional evidence was available that bankers eagerly welcome the President's truce with the financial community.

Indeed, the rapprochement between bankers and White House is considered in some circles one of the biggest steps to expediting business recovery, while at the same time marking the end of the New Deal "revolution" during which bankers represented "money" and "Wall Street," and predatory interests.

Pledges Full Cooperation
Full cooperation of bankers in the recovery drive was pledged to the President today by Mr. Rudolf Hecht, new A. B. president. "I told the President we were all ball players who wanted to play on that 'All-American team' and he accepted our offer," he said.

"I don't see why there shouldn't be full cooperation on the part of the bankers," he said. "Mr. Jackson expressed our unanimous position. The bankers are going to go out of their way to let people know that they are anxious to make loans."

Mr. Hecht explained that a large advertising campaign was in contemplation in connection with a concerted movement to open credit channels.

Regarding building, the association's commission says costs "have recently advanced almost to the high levels of 1929. Meanwhile, prevailing rents are only about two-thirds as high as they were in the prosperity period, and this disparity seems likely to prevail as long as many distressed properties continue to overhang the real estate markets in most of our cities."

"The commission began its report with an assertion that a large advertising campaign was in contemplation in the autumn of 1934 is that it is operating at only a small fraction of its normal capacity."

"Two sets of conditions," the report continued, "appear to be chiefly responsible for the present decline in activity of the banking business. The first of these is the existing stagnation in privately financed building construction. . . . The other outstandingly important cause of shrinkage in the volume of banking activity appears to be the decline in the volume of new corporate financing. . . . These processes which transform thrift into productive wealth have almost ceased to operate."

FCA Saving Farmers And Raising Values In the Middle West

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 26.—Letters are coming to Mr. L. E. Call, president of the Federal Land Bank here, telling of farm homes saved, of land values raised, of a local bank's frozen assets freed, of credit strengthened in a community, of confidence restored.

They come from the hundreds of farmers in the ninth district of the Farm Credit Administration, including Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, where the bank has made 27,000 long-term loans since the first of the year.

Mr. Dudley Doolittle, general agent of the FCA of Wichita, reveals that the Federal Land Bank here had on Oct. 1 outstanding 70,606 land bank and land bank commissioner loans totaling \$179,229,358. Of these, \$1,752 in Kansas amount to \$95,807,451.

Mr. Doolittle also points out the fact that since the first of this year, even under adverse conditions, farmers have made interest and amortization payments totaling \$20,765,164 on these loans. This shows a determination to repay the FCA lending agencies, he declares.

Favors Cooperation



Winthrop W. Aldrich
Chairman, Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank of New York

Substantial Upturn In School Savings Deposits for Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—School savings deposits are decidedly on the upswing, according to W. Essey Albig, deputy manager of the American Bankers' Association, in making public the annual report on the savings bank project conducted by the association's savings division schools throughout the country. The net increase—the difference between the amount deposited and the amount withdrawn—during the year closing June 30, 1934, was \$3,890,560 over the volume of the preceding year, the report shows.

Two years ago school savings fell off until the loss reached almost \$3,000,000. This was a result of the severe effects of poor business, a bad banking situation, reduced prices for agricultural products and unstable conditions. Mr. Albig comments, "The correction of these conditions in part, at least is evidenced by the upturn in school savings," he adds.

"For the year ended June 30, 1934, school children deposited \$10,727,505, an increase over the preceding year of \$304,935. Of this, \$1,375,307 remained at the end of the year. During the preceding year they deposited \$10,332,569. An amount equal to this sum was withdrawn during that year, and in addition, a further sum of \$2,315,252 from deposits made in former years.

"The gain came not so much through increased deposits as through less withdrawals."

"For the year ended June 30, 1934, the number of schools affording school savings numbered 9471, a decrease in a year of 1419, or 13.03 per cent, the report shows. Participants decreased from 3,080,685 to 2,802,899, a loss of 277,786, or 9 per cent."

Record Year For Synthetic Fiber Now Anticipated

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Synthetic fiber, celebrating its 50th year of existence, will reach a record world production figure of 744,000,000 pounds in 1934, an increase of 8,455,000 pounds, or 13 per cent over 1933. It is estimated by Textile World, in a special issue celebrating rayon's golden anniversary.

United States production for the year is placed at 195,000,000 pounds, compared with 208,000,000 pounds in 1933, a drop of 6 per cent. Available data, Textile World adds, seem to indicate that consumption of synthetic fibers this year in the United States should be about 187,000,000 pounds.

In 1920 only 50,000,000 pounds of synthetic fiber were produced throughout the world, 9,000,000 of which were produced here.

Textile World's rayon production estimates for all producing countries, prepared with the assistance of its Manchester, England, correspondent, and compared with 1933 production, follow. It is to be noted, the publication states, that the U. S. estimate was prepared before the textile strike started.

	1934	1933
United States	195,000,000	208,000,000
Japan	18,165,000	18,165,000
Italy	91,800,000	80,800,000
Germany	87,500,000	76,000,000
Great Britain	84,810,000	84,300,000
France	72,500,000	83,000,000
Holland	25,100,000	22,000,000
Switzerland	12,000,000	12,000,000
Canada	9,820,000	7,820,000
Others	24,670,000	18,315,000
Total	744,000,000	660,555,000

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Business Should Depend on Itself, Loan League Told

Congressman Steagall Explores Weakening of Private Initiative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.—The time has come "When we should look for an end of emergency measures," Congressman Henry B. Steagall, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, told the annual convention of the United States Building and Loan Administration here Thursday.

His statements were echoed in other addresses of the day: "Business men will be blind to their own interests if they rely upon the Government to play an undue part in the conduct of business properly belonging to the realm of private initiative," Mr. Steagall said.

He held that America is suffering from no over-production of things that promote happiness.

Distribution Problem
"Our problem," he said, "is to be found in distribution. Equitable distribution depends upon an adequate medium of exchange. To supply such a need is a task that faces American statesmanship. It has been indubitably shown that the gold standard does not afford an adequate safeguard against fluctuation from inflation to deflation and from deflation to inflation."

"We have learned that under the gold standard we may have deflation of credit and currency with prostration of agriculture and the paralysis of commerce and trade. How can any intelligent man contend that such a medium of exchange is sound in any true sense of the word?"

A liberal lending policy by building and loan associations was advocated by John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Loan Bank Board, Washington. He reviewed operations of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which he asserted were nearing an end.

"Prompt revival of a liberal lending policy, and insurance," Mr. Fahey said, "will serve to increase the necessary public confidence in recovery and accelerate the flow of savings so necessary to your institutions."

Fred W. Catlett, member of the Home Loan Bank Board, explained to the convention that insurance of homesteaded shares against loss will go far in restoring public confidence in building and loan organizations. "The insurance of finances is here as has come to stay," Mr. Catlett asserted.

Lumberman Hits Congress
Earlier in the day the convention had heard a denunciation for the "New Deal" from John Henry Kirby, Houston, Texas, lumberman.

"The Constitution is being violated on all sides," he charged. "Congress is disloyal to the Constitution because of its lack of knowledge of that instrument."

A former Louisiana banking commissioner, L. E. Thomas, took the occasion to deplore the "Share the wealth" and similar movements terming such ideas as "Socialism and Communism."

Addressing the speakers at divisional meetings was H. O. Walther of Chicago, who told the appraisal group that the trend of prices of homes during the next few years appears to be definitely upward. In addition to rising costs, he cited an indicated shortage of housing when "doubling" of farm cases, and fears of inflation, as factors.

Freight Loadings For Week Advance
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (P)—The American Railway Association announces that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 20 totaled 640,280 cars, an increase of 4641 above the preceding week, but a decrease of 16,725 below the corresponding week last year, and 1705 below the corresponding week in 1932.

This was the second successive week that loadings have fallen below 1932. Throughout the remainder of the year up to this period loadings are expected 1932 for each loaded during the week of Oct. 20 was 246,757 cars, a decrease of 740 below the preceding week but 5322 above the corresponding week in 1933, and 10,439 above 1932.

Less than car lot merchandise was 163,973 cars, an increase of 2522 above the preceding week, but 9558 below last year and 14,450 below 1932.

Repub Steel Corp. To Get Corrigan Co.
Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Stockholders of the McKinney Steel Holding Company, which holds approximately 55 per cent of the voting shares of the Corrigan, McKinney Steel Company, at a special meeting held Thursday morning, passed a resolution authorizing the officers of the McKinney Steel Holding Company to vote the company's stock in the Corrigan, McKinney Steel Company in favor of the sale of the steel company's business and assets to the Republic Steel Corporation.

Loans to Brokers Increase \$10,000,000
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (P)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting members banks in New York City for their own account amounted to \$636,000,000 during the week ended Oct. 26, representing an increase of \$10,000,000 for the week.

Former Treasury Head Says 'New Deal' Retards Recovery

Ogden Mills Tells Commerce Chamber Administration Policy Reduces Worker's Buying Power, Cuts Output and Suppresses Initiative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 26.—Saying that the New Deal had retarded recovery rather than advanced it, Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, told the Chamber of Commerce here last night that it was time for a new, more reliable people to look somewhere else than to the Government for salvation. The billions that are being spent so freely are not coming from the clouds, he said, but will have to be paid for in taxes that will reduce the standard of living of all for a generation or through inflation that may bring ruin.

Mr. Mills said in part: "When the cornerstone of the Administration's recovery program is government spending, when every major policy creates a situation calling for more money, when they either attain recovery or bust, 'Today we are losing this recovery race. Government expenditures, already enormous, are rising day by day, with no corresponding increase in revenue. Expenditures the first quarter of this fiscal year were \$1,517,000,000, as compared with \$923,000,000 a year ago."

Other Countries Gaining
"By January, it is officially estimated that 20,000,000 people will be in the hands of destitution. Industrial production is much lower than a year ago and not much above the 1932 volume. Wages are higher, but real earnings have declined as a result of increased cost of living. Output per worker and per man-hour has greatly declined, and labor costs per man-hour have greatly declined, and labor costs per man-hour, per unit of product, and in relation to gross income have sharply increased. The capital market is dead. The flow of credit has almost completely dried out. Construction and the durable goods industries are stagnant. The farmer grows more and more dependent on his government subsidy. The purchasing power of farm commodities in terms of goods bought by farmers is approximately the same as a year ago. Without the drought it would have been lower than a year ago."

"In spite of infinitely greater resources, superiority in industrial equipment and efficiency of labor, we are being outdistanced by practically every other major country. In terms of the 1928 volume of production, industrial production in Denmark was 124 in August of this year; in Great Britain, 105; in Sweden, 103; in Norway, 102; in Italy, 91; in Germany, 90; in Canada, 88; in France, 86; and in the United States only 69."

"Substitute government compulsion for individual initiative and creative enterprise; discourage private saving; damp up the flow of capital; destroy the competitive processes; fix prices artificially; and, though you leave the ownership of private property undisturbed, and even attempt to assure profits, you will have hamstringed the American economic system."

A Recovery Program
"The main elements of a strictly Recovery Program were fairly clear, provided we meant to work within the framework of our existing system."

The first job to be attended to was the clearing up of the banking crisis and the restoration of our credit mechanism. No criticism can be made of the plan adopted as far as it went.

Second, the placing of the credit of the Government on an inviolable basis by bringing expenditures under control and working toward a balanced budget.

"Third, a continuation of the Federal Reserve System's policy of extremely easy money."

"Fourth, a solution of the immediate agricultural problem. The ultimate solution is a long-time one. But temporary relief could be afforded through the retirement of marginal or high-cost lands by a system of renting. Instead, the Administration elected to keep producing alive by inducing, and later compelling, farmers to withdraw from cultivation good and bad land alike."

Fifth, A systematic thought-through program of unemployment relief, and creation of work, free from waste, graft and politics.

Sixth, A sound monetary policy, accompanied by an honest effort to establish world monetary stability through cooperation with other nations before repudiation had become both general and fashionable.

Seventh, An equally sincere effort to free the world from those artificial creations that stifle world trade, and so regain lost markets.

Eighth, Assistance to special classes of debtors such as home owners and farmers temporarily incapable of meeting obligations because of extraordinary conditions.

Ninth, Restoration of confidence on the part of investors by the adoption of a Securities Act based on the British model.

It is interesting to note that at one time or another nearly all of these measures were either considered by the Administration, or actually undertaken, only to be discarded, abandoned or supplanted by the present ill-conceived program.

Ignoring Fundamentals
"There is abundant reason to believe that the diagnosis of some of the causes of the disease was far from accurate and that certain curative measures were accepted at their face value. There is the fallacy of general over-production and of attempting to cure want in the midst of plenty by doing away with the plenty. There is the fallacy that the increased purchase of goods for current consumption is of itself a powerful enough impulse to bring about recovery, ignoring the fact that the building of new industries, which furnish the bulk of the unemployment, are the real key to recovery and that what they need is a capital market. There are the twin fallacies of the value of an article being determined by its monetary manipulation, and of the value of government spending for the sake of spending."

Colombia Making Rapid Progress Toward Recovery

Construction Rises Fivefold—Higher Prices Aid to Agriculture

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 26 (By U. P.)—A fivefold increase in construction features Colombian recovery and a continuously rising price level has spurred business, industry and agriculture.

Although the upturn started in the middle of 1933, fears of hostilities with Peru over the Leticia corridor prevented full realization of measures initiated by the Olaya Herrera Administration. After signing of the Rio de Janeiro pact last June, however, a steady rise in prices has been evident. Agricultural products rose an average of 50 per cent, according to statistics.

Tariffs Raised
Under higher tariff duties, manufacturing has developed in the departments of Antioquia, Cundinamarca and along the Atlantic coast. Silk weaving, woolen and cotton mills have been established, as well as candy factories, preserving industries, perfumeries and toilet articles, chemicals and medicinal products, and copper and iron articles.

Average monthly capital investments in new industries has risen this year from \$250,000 to \$1,500,000.

The gains have had favorable reactions in commercial markets here and at Medellin where shares of commercial and mortgage banks are up 30 per cent and industrial shares as much as 50 per cent. Internal bonds rose 50 per cent.

The money market continues to improve in strength. The Superintendent of Banks reports bank deposits in the first eight months of 1934 increased from \$66,454,000 to \$71,000,000. Currency in circulation increased from \$75,749,000 to \$85,000,000. Gold reserves of the Bank of the Republic rose from \$16,877,000 on Jan. 1 to \$20,538,000 on Sept. 15.

Construction activity in the principal cities has added impetus to the upswing. In Bogota, Barranquilla, Cali, and Medellin the average new building has been five times that of last year.

Unfavorable factors include uncertainty over devaluation and balancing the budget.

A commission of experts named by President Alfonso Lopez before his inauguration has been studying currency devaluation, as well as by financiers and business men, without reaching any definite agreement as to the type of devaluation suitable for Colombian economic interests.

Budget Difficulties
Budget difficulties are actually of a legal nature rather than financial or economic, and an amendment to the law would enable the Finance Minister to balance the budget. He is required to base his calculations for revenue on the three previous years, and the years 1931-34 comprise the lowest point in the crisis.

He is faced with the average yield of 37,000,000 pesos, inadequate to cover projected expenses of 47,000,000 pesos. The monthly yield for the present year, however, is 4,000,000 pesos, indicating a total of 48,000,000. If the law is modified to allow the Finance Ministry to base his expected income on current revenues, the budget may be balanced with a favorable balance of 1,000,000 pesos.

Another factor adding to the public debt was the emission of internal 7s and 8s, which the Government sold in 1931 to 1933, to offset effects of the depression and to finance several public works projects.

These issues and the sums which the Government borrowed from the bank for the salt concessions add to \$63,713,689.

The external consolidated debt was reduced in the period from \$67,417,755 to \$63,301,441. Due to the Leticia war threat, the Government suspended partially the servicing of this debt, and offered to the bondholders scrip bearing a 4 per cent interest.

November Bond Maturities Will Total \$32,110,800
NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Corporate bond maturities during November will total \$32,110,800 according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up the total is 148, of which 8 amount to \$1,000,000 or more as follows:

Nov. 1—Bowers (S. F.) & Co., Inc., 1st \$1,000,000; Broad River Power Co., Sec. \$100,000; Citizens L. & P. Co. (Penn.) 1st \$1,000,000; Hearst Publications, 1st \$1,000,000; Hearst Publications, 2nd \$1,000,000; Market St. Natl. Bk. Bldg. 1st \$1,000,000; Martin (Olen L.) Co. Conv. \$500,000; National Bk. of Commerce 1st \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 2nd \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 3rd \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 4th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 5th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 6th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 7th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 8th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 9th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 10th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 11th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 12th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 13th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 14th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 15th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 16th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 17th \$1,000,000; Natl. 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Bk. of Commerce 141st \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 142nd \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 143rd \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 144th \$1,000,000; Natl. Bk. of Commerce 145th \$1,00

White House Aloof on Politics Rail Bill Tests Social Policy AAA to Ask Broader Powers

Friendly Gesture Made by TVA to Coal for Joint Survey—Clamping Down on 'Hot Oil' in Texas—Relief Helps Rail Cargoes

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The White House attempts to remain aloof from the hot spots of this turbulent political campaign was accentuated today in the face of publicity drawing Postmaster-General James A. Farley into the tense California and Minnesota situations. President Roosevelt seems to feel that, with the likely outcome of the elections not seriously disturbing to the New Deal, his role is to remain as aloof as possible. Hence arises a certain embarrassment, with newspaper accounts asserting that Mr. Farley backed the Sinclair candidacy, and other stories from various states committing the Administration in peculiarly partisan fashion.

Meanwhile, favorable reflections of the President's speech to the bankers are being received, and Mr. Roosevelt continues his campaign of reassuring daily personal interviews with leaders of the banking and business communities. Revision of NRA, AAA and other agencies which expire with the next Congress, proceeds apace.

Farley Fluster: The Postmaster-General, and his first lieutenant, Emil Hurja, were closeted with Louis M. C. H. Howe, the President's veteran secretary, for two hours this morning in a private reflection of his agitation at the Sinclair situation and the attempts to bring the Administration plainly upon the bandwagon. But the Administration refuses to be committed and continues its coldness toward the author of the EPIC plan.

Indeed, in informed circles it is said that the letter unearthed in Los Angeles was one of many duplicate letters, sent out by Mr. Farley's office over a rubber stamp signature. Some unfortunate subordinate clerk is said, is responsible for the letter. There may be the explanation, it is plain that Mr. Farley does not today endorse the Sinclair candidacy, even if he did so some weeks ago.

AAA Power: With the time rapidly approaching when the great New Deal agencies—NRA, AAA, FERA, etc.—will be haled before the bar of a new Congress to give an accounting of themselves and justify their continued existence, plans are being made on all sides for changes which will be recommended or requested in the coming session.

NRA, for example, will go to Capitol Hill with a draft for a permanent organization. But this will be a simple and unpretentious thing contrasted with the agency made famous by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. The war-time agency, as being compressed and its functions reduced, Congress in this instance will ask to restrain rather than enlarge its powers.

But at the AAA there is quite a different feeling. There has been no confession of weakness. Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell presides, as there has been in the rooms left vacant by "the General." In fact AAA officials are planning to ask for more, rather than less, power.

It is decided to ask Congress for a "clarification" of its power on the following points:

1. To enjoin licensed handlers of farm products and others from violating their licenses.
2. To examine books and records of distributors, processors, shippers, "middle men" and other intermediaries.
3. To prosecute production quotas and shipping allotments.

"By clarification" is of course meant a request for full and undisturbed authority to exercise these powers. Should Congress grant it the AAA would be left with more complete control over the nation's farm produce than at present.

Testing Social Legislation: The Railroad Pension Act—head invalid by the District of Columbia Supreme Court—will be taken to the United States Supreme Court for a final authoritative test of its constitutionality. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, announces.

The purpose of the test is to determine just how far the Administration can go safely with its proposed social legislation, and to be presented by President Roosevelt to the coming Congress.

Administration circles are not particularly worried about the Railroad Pension Act itself. They had planned to amend it extensively and will be willing to remove the features on which the adverse decision in the District Court was based.

But with extensive plans for general pension systems, unemployment insurance and other means for increasing economic security in the United States in view, the Administration wants to know ahead of time just how far it can go under the Constitution. An authoritative ruling by the Supreme Court before the bills are presented in Congress will make the drafting process far easier and obviate many future court tests over social legislation.

the board is moving very deliberately before clearing any oil products.

While this new board is getting under way, a large staff of Department of Justice lawyers is also present in the East Texas field to deal with any legal problems as they come up. They are under a special assistant attorney general, L. R. Martineau Jr., who has full authority to act as he sees fit.

Power Troubles: Federal water power made a friendly gesture to coal-generated steam power in an effort to end a period of bitter hostility between the two. But whether coal will accept the proffered hand of TVA in friendship remains distinctly uncertain.

The gesture was in the form of a letter from Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of TVA, to the bituminous coal research division of the National Coal Association, offering to cooperate in undertaking an unbiased study of relative water-power and coal costs. Mr. Morgan added that he is eager to work with the coal industry in developing new uses for coal, especially smokeless coal.

The National Coal Association has been campaigning valiantly against the TVA's expansion of water resources in the Tennessee Valley on the ground that the same power could be produced more cheaply by coal and that the markets are being ruined by this unnecessary and uneconomic development.

In fact, so active has been the association's opposition to TVA that it was mentioned as a leading enemy of government control of utilities in a recent bulletin by Judson King, leader of the pro-government-control lobby here.

Railroads' Share: Railroads benefited from the operations of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation during the past year to the extent of 14,677 carloads of revenue freight. If shipped at one time, the live stock, foodstuffs and other commodities shipped by the F. S. R. C. for distribution to the needy unemployed, Harry L. Hopkins, corporation president estimates, would have required a movement of 2935 trains of 50 freight cars each of sausage; five cars of cocoa; 24 cars of salmon; 458 cars of grass seed; 921 cars of cotton; 70 cars of sheeting; 107 cars of printed cotton material; 256 cars of blankets; and 22,766 cars of coal.

Where Ex-King Hid Revealed by ERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Oct. 25.—An interesting bit of the history of the Bonaparte family was disclosed here recently when research workers of the historical division of the Ocean County Emergency Relief Administration, measuring the William House at Good Luck, near Forked River, found a room in which Joseph Bonaparte, oldest brother of Napoleon and one-time King of Spain, is said to have hidden to avoid his creditors.

The historians say that, after the Battle of Waterloo, Joseph Bonaparte came to the United States and took up residence in Bordentown, under the name of the Count de Surville. He engaged in agriculture, but things evidently did not go very well, for he was soon beset by creditors, from whose persistence his friends attempted to save him by hiding him in the secret room just discovered.

Joseph is described as a handsome, intellectual man of distinguished manners. Born at Corte, Corsica, in 1768, he passed on in Florence, Italy, in 1844.

Castle in New Jersey Made County Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Picturesquely situated Lambert Castle, one of the show places in this part of the State, is to be occupied this week by the Passaic County Historical Society as a library and museum headquarters. The castle, which was built by Catholina Lambert, an Englishman who came to New York in 1851 and to Paterson in 1860, was named Bella Vista by the builder, who was a silk manufacturer and patron of the arts.

The castle is a combination of Norman and Italian Renaissance architecture and is situated in Garrett Mountain Park, overlooking the Passaic and Hackensack River Valleys, with a fine distant view of the Manhattan skyline.

The society will use the first floor of the building to house its historical library of about 1800 volumes, and its collection of American relics dating from Colonial times, while the second floor is to be occupied by the Passaic County Park Commission, which had charge of renovating the castle.

Witness Held on Hylan's Petitions for Nomination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Joseph Cohen of New York City, alleged to have engaged youths of Albion and Orleans counties to get names for the Governorship nomination of John F. Hylan on the Reform ticket, was held today by the Albany County Court on a writ of habeas corpus.

Only one lot of processed oil has been authorized to move. About 50 barrels have been issued for crude. The official explanation of this is that "hot oil producers operate through profits from moving refined products, and not crude. Therefore

Changing Horses While Crossing the Stream



By a Staff Artist

South Can Supply Newsprint For World, Herty Says

More Than Five Times
Raw Material Consumed
in Forests of Pine

Party ticket, yesterday was held as a material witness in the investigation by the Secretary of State to determine whether there has been a violation of the election law in connection with the assembling of the Hyman petitions.

The inquiry proceedings were ordered Wednesday by Justice Gilbert V. Schenck, of the New York Supreme Court. Solicitor General Henry Epstein, representing the Secretary of State's office, held conferences yesterday with a view to having the case presented to the grand jury.

New Zealand Comes Fifth in Air Derby;
Return Race Mooted

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26 (AP)—Col. Roscoe Turner, American flier, was reported today to be considering seriously a suggestion that he race an English plane from Melbourne to England.

The proposal was made by Mr. Cathcart Jones, who plans to take off, possibly tomorrow, in an attempt to cut the time made by his fellow countrymen, Flight Lieut. Charles W. A. Scott and Capt. T. Campbell Black, in their record-breaking flight to Australia which won the air derby.

Mr. Jones and his co-pilot, Mr. Kenneth Waller, finished fourth, while Colonel Turner and Mr. Clyde Pangborn came in third. Mr. Jones' plane is a duplicate of that flown by Flight Lieutenant Scott.

The Englishman said he would take off at dawn tomorrow if his plane can be made ready by that time. He plans to back track the route he followed to Melbourne but will have the advantage of not being compelled to stop at the various control points.

The fifth plane in the race to reach Australia, flown by Squadron Leader Malcolm MacGregor of New Zealand, landed at Port Darwin this morning.

Squadron Leader D. E. Stodart of England led Batavia, Java; Lieut. M. Hansen of Denmark took off from Alor Star, British Malaya, after being delayed by repairs; Mr. J. E. Hewett and Mr. C. E. Kay left Rambang, Dutch East Indies, and arrived at Keopang.

The American flier Mr. John H. Wright and Lieut. John Poland arrived at Karachi, India, while Mr. C. J. McRoe of Australia reached Singapore, preparatory to hopping for Australia.

Apple Vitamin Lost When Baked in Pie

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 26 (AP)—Modern science has struck a blow at apple pie!

Research work with vitamins conducted by Dr. Carl R. Fellers of the Massachusetts State College, it was announced today, has shown that apple pie contains only about one-fourth as much vitamin C as the fresh apples with which the pie was made.

Dr. Fellers conducted his apple pie tests with Baldwins, which he said he found to rate highest in vitamin C content. Cooking the apples and converting them into pie, he found, destroyed about three-quarters of this vitamin. Apple sauce, he found, contains even less of the vitamin than apple pie.

Paterson Silk Strikers Force Guards' Removal

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 26 (AP)—A mass picketing demonstration by 2000 striking silk and rayon dye workers today effected the removal of 15 out-of-town guards employed for the strike at the Trio Piece Dye Works.

After the guards were dismissed by the company, they were loaded into taxicabs and escorted to the Passaic city line by police, while automobiles filled with strikers trailed the convoy.

Adagio was well blended and the gay Rondo proved a conversational piece of musical divertimento.

The Carpenter quartet proved rhythmical music, with strong rhythmic characteristics to give it a touch of modernity. Of the three movements, the Adagio more nearly approached this commentator's idea of expert writing for string quartet, although Mr. Carpenter, it must be admitted, is seldom wholly dull. The quartet was very well received, but it is the Brahms which, in retrospect, becomes the outstanding number on the program. It is hardly possible to write new phrases in praise of the thematic material and the masterly development of it. The Rondo proved a conversational piece of musical divertimento.

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The chemist, who has been experimenting with Georgia pine trees for several years, made his statement yesterday in connection with the action of Canadian Premier Taschereau of Quebec and Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario in declaring that as an economic necessity Canadian newsprint mills must no longer sell at the 1934 price of \$40 and \$41 a ton.

Much of the American supply comes from the Canadian mills. Dr. Herty says his research could be complete now and "simple economics is going to settle this matter eventually."

He said his paper made from pine trees has a tensile strength many times greater than that now required by the most modern newspaper press. Several daily papers in the South and numerous weeklies have printed special editions on newsprint from southern pine and reported it satisfactory.

Saying he had been informed an Act of Parliament could be arranged under which authorities could prohibit export of certain produce unless it was sold at certain prices, Dr. Herty said:

"What more striking need of economic independence in so vital a matter as newsprint than is this threat to withhold two-thirds of the newsprint of the United States."

"What a situation to arise in a country which is annually growing in its southern states, but at present not using, five and a half times as much high grade raw material for paper making in all its forms as the whole world annually consumes, to say nothing of the enormous cordage of pine now standing."

"Of course present producers have no worries about competition from newsprint made from southern pine (not white pine) for no mills exist today for its manufacture and at least a year would be required for the construction of such mills. But that day is coming; for though financial and other influence may continue for a while to block the way for a southern pine newsprint development, somebody looking for a good field for investment is going to take advantage of the opportunity to put high grade newsprint into New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore at a cost not exceeding \$7.54 per ton as compared with costs of \$43.50 in Canadian mills."

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Music

Chardon String Quartet
Last night in Chardon Hall, the Chardon String Quartet (Messrs. Lauga, Knudsen, Schupke, and Chardon) opened its 1934-35 season with a program in memory of H. T. Parker, playing numbers which he had suggested as containing appropriate material from which to fashion an evening of more than passing interest. First upon the program was set the Mozart Oboe Quartet in F major (Mr. Fernand Gillet, oboist). This was followed by a John Alden Carpenter String Quartet and the Brahms C minor Quartet, Op. 51, No. 1.

The too seldom heard Mozart number gave rare pleasure. The Allegro was played with proper obedience to the amenities of the movement, a suave performance, with Mr. Gillet placing his emphasis upon a gracious melody. The

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Legionnaires Renew Crusade On Communistic Propaganda; New Commander Takes Helm

Belgrano Going to Indianapolis Headquarters With
Pledge of Vigorous Administration—Convention
Resolution Calls for Patriotic Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 26.—Unanimously elected as national commander at the closing session of the American Legion convention here, yesterday, Frank N. Belgrano Jr. of San Francisco, Calif., announced that he is going at once to national headquarters of the organization in Indianapolis, Ind., where, he said, "I propose to conduct my office with vigor and determination."

The vice-commanders chosen were: Daniel J. Doherty, Woburn, Mass.; Harold J. Warner, Pendleton, Ore.; John J. Kenelly, Mandan, N. D.; Milo J. Warner, Toledo, Ohio; and Quincy Melton, Griffin, Ga.

Also unanimously elected was the new national chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Park W. Huntington of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, Wilmington, Del. John D. Crowley of Cambridge, Mass., was elected Chef du Chemin de Fer of the "40 and 8," play organization of the Legion.

Attack on Propaganda
Having elected its new officers and placed itself on record as favoring immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus certificates, the convention proceeded to consider a number of resolutions on various subjects, as seats were gradually vacated.

Continued activity was pledged against "insidious propaganda" attacking the Constitution of the United States, and various anti-communistic measures were supported. These included proposals that the United States rescind its recognition of Soviet Russia, that the use of the mails be denied to publications advocating the overthrow of the Government, and that school teachers be required to sign pledges of allegiance to the flag.

Nonpartisan Affirmed
Old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and reduction of working hours were subjects which the Legion's Americanism Commission was directed to study in order to determine if such proposed legislation is suitable to be included in the

Legion's national Americanism program.

Other resolutions urged that aliens be not employed on federal, state and local government jobs, "wherever qualified American citizens, including those in process of acquiring American citizenship, are available," and that federal farm and home loans should only be made to aliens after American citizens "have been cared for."

The Legion also went on record as commending continued efforts to enforce collection of European war debts.

The organization's nonpartisan political policy was reaffirmed.

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United States and Canada

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Editorials

One Experiment Revised

OBSERVANT Americans have realized for some time that limitations on production would sooner or later be stricken out of the NRA codes. This, in fact, was one reason for supplanting Gen. Hugh S. Johnson with a board. Now the board, according to "a high official," admits that production control has been "a mistake." If, as is anticipated, the President agrees, the way will then be clear to cleanse the codes of restrictionism. For curtailed production—which is what production control means in practice—is an obstacle on the road back to the recreation of the depleted national income.

Income can come out of nothing but production. This fact has been obscured because we use money instead of barter. But money is only a medium of exchange—the exchange of goods. If the output of goods is restricted, that must mean that fewer goods are available for distribution. That entails higher prices, some high enough to be out of many would-be consumers' reach.

That is one reason why industrial output is still only 62 per cent of the 1929 level. What is more, industrial production is still at the same level as a year ago. Such a stalemate has been actively fomented by the NRA codes. In 44 codes actual production control is included; in 335 out of 500 codes and in 122 out of 140 supplementary codes, price control is included. Both provisions signify restricted production. Some of the controls have been established in an effort to end cutthroat competition and sweatshops. Others were intended to restore the balance as between farm and industrial prices and improve the farmer's ability to buy.

Yet much of the restriction on industrial production would have appeared an absurdity but for the pervading influence of technocracy. Technocracy attempted to show—or predict—an overwhelming condition of overcapacity in American industry. No data for the entire system were provided. A case was built up only on the basis of isolated illustrations. These were so sensational that everybody read them. To an amazing extent they influenced mass thinking, and, it would seem, some of the sponsors of the New Deal. It appears to have been taken for granted that so many goods were lying around that the machines could be given a rest with beneficial results to the entire community.

The Brookings Institution has recently made an exhaustive investigation of this allegation of overwhelming overcapacity. In its studies, "America's Capacity to Produce" and "America's Capacity to Consume," it shows that there were great unfulfilled wants for the masses of the people at peak production and consumption in 1929 and that the United States has not yet reached a stage of economic development in which it is possible to produce more than the American people as a whole would like to consume. The facts in support of these conclusions are set forth in cold prosaic figures. Consequently they have caused scarcely a ripple of interest among the mass of people who were influenced by the sensational disclosures of technocracy.

Even if there were overcapacity, however, that is not the same thing as overproduction. The only tenable theory for supporting restricted production was that there were piles of goods lying around awaiting distribution. There is no such proof. Here and there—in the fruits of the earth—there were surpluses, it is true; but, as for industrial surpluses, these are always temporary phenomena. Factories simply slow down in order to allow them to be worked off. But in respect of both farm and factory products, the stocks on hand would not keep America going for many weeks. The United States is now on almost a current basis for its fabricated articles and on a narrow margin in respect of most soil products.

It is pleasing to note that the new NRA board has been influenced by the statistical refutation of overcapacity and overproduction. Want in the midst of plenty can never be cured by cutting down the plenty. The new policy means that the more abundant life which was the theoretical standard of the New Deal has a much better chance of being actualized.

"Father of Rapid Transit"

AN EXTRAORDINARILY fruitful career closes with the passing of Frank J. Sprague, former associate of Edison and front-rank pioneer in electric railroading. The development of the modern trolley system rests upon the contributions of many inventors and engineers, going back to the researches of Faraday over a century ago and coming on with the aid of Henry, Davenport, Van Depoele, Daff and many others into the era of rapid progress which began in the middle eighties. But on Sprague rested the responsibility for making a success of the first comprehensive overhead trolley system, which went into operation at Richmond, Va., in 1888. So great was his victory that inside of ten years animal traction had all but disappeared from American cities.

Like many other noted electrical engineers of the industry's earlier days, Sprague was educated at the United States Naval Academy. His connection with Edison appears to have been shortened by his intense interest in transportation in a period when the development

of electric lighting held the center of the Menlo Park stage. He combined inventive ability with engineering talent so effectively that the diverse fields of heavy electric railroading, urban rapid transit and electric elevator development all owed much to his genius.

The words of this "father of rapid transit," as he was widely called in engineering circles, spoken only last winter at the dedication of a bronze bust of the inventor, reveal the underlying ideals of his profession, and indeed of other high-minded lives:

As I look back over an active past, I often ask myself what has been the guiding impulse, and what has been the heritage I most wish to leave. As to the first, there has been an impelling urge for creation, in which I have tried to be guided by the rigid tenets of a naval training and the high ethical standards of our beloved profession, and, second, that as it is better to give than to receive, to help rather than to hinder, to do rather than to hesitate, it is one's lasting satisfaction to contribute in some effective fashion to the general good of humanity.

An Explanation

A LETTER published on this page today reveals a misunderstanding of the Monitor which we should like to clear up. Usually our readers recognize that this newspaper's opinions and policies are set forth only in editorials. But at times of electioneering excitement or of special stress on local or national questions, some readers find in news stories or in letters from individuals, material which they believe is favorable or antagonistic to the issue in which they are interested. And they erroneously assume that in printing such material the Monitor is expressing its own opinion. Sometimes such assumptions are made even when a contrary view has been clearly stated in editorials.

As a newspaper the Monitor records the news. It seeks to do so accurately, objectively, and usefully. When it reports a political situation it does so solely that citizens of all parties may be informed.

As a newspaper the Monitor also publishes letters from readers expressing their diverse and interesting views. But the printing of such letters never should be interpreted as an endorsement by the Monitor either of the views set forth therein or of the person writing the letter.

An example of the misunderstanding that may arise from the printing of a letter is furnished by a recent communication from Upton Sinclair, candidate for Governor of California. Such a letter should be accepted simply as a personal statement by the writer rather than as an endorsement by the Monitor of the campaign issues he is championing.

Comet on Rails

THERE was a day when people turned out to look at a train. Many a calendar has memorialized in bunting-bright colors completion of this or that railroad line. Men in tall hats, tight trousers and Napoleonic poses brighten the recollections of persons who as children looked long on those pictures. Meanwhile automobile and airplane monopolized romance. And soon there was something old-foggy about railroading; something musty, dusty and rusty.

But yesterday the Union Pacific's serpentine M-10001 slithered into New York's Grand Central Terminal at the end of an easy fifty-seven-hour zip across the continent. In 56 hours and 55 minutes, to be exact, it had left old speed records about as far behind it as Los Angeles. It clocked 120 streamlined miles an hour at its fastest; eighty-four was a leisurely cruising speed.

It is interesting, and not without point, that while the M-10001 was bringing the speeds of air travel down to earth, an Italian aviator was flying at 440 miles an hour over Lake Garda to establish another speed record for airplanes. It is not without point because, of the two reports, that concerning the M-10001 takes the firmer hold on the imagination.

That railroading has for years needed an impetus is obvious. Even Government aid has not enabled the roads to get back on their financial feet. Nor has the obvious usefulness—indispensability, in fact—of rail transportation been sufficient to enlist effective customer and investment support for railroading. Altogether, the private motorcar, the motortruck and bus, waterways and airways, have switched railroading from the track of adventure and enterprise to one of dogged but uncreative defense. Or so it has seemed to those numerous potential railroad supporters whom we call men in the street.

The transcontinental glide of the Union Pacific's aluminum land-rocket signals a major possibility—among such minor ones as air-conditioning and other improvements for passenger comfort—of a new offensive along the rails. It shows there are still frontiers in railroading, that great developer of frontiers. And it shows that the public imagination is not insensible to achievement, even if that achievement happens to take place on the ground instead of in the air.

There was a time when people turned out to look at a train. In fact there is still such a time. It is today, when the bright colorings of the old railroad calendars are shining again out of the bunting over a track in a New York station as crowds turn out to look at the M-10001.

"Exhibit Wells, H. G."

Book of the Day

IF WE open every new book by Mr. H. G. Wells with expectation and get a good way into it with the feeling of expectation fulfilled, it is a testimony to the freshness, the vitality and the sense of vision which his free-flowing style conveys. Like Mr. Shaw, he is an excellent pamphleteer and journalist. This, however, does not alter the fact that what Mr. Wells has to tell us each time is "the same again."

What that "same again" is, is too well-known to need repetition in this review. Once again the first person singular is considered not as an idiosyncratic individual but as a sample of society. And there is a sense in which "Exhibit Wells, H. G." is strengthened by being regarded as a social symptom—as an example of what the industrial revolution, popular education, the growth of scientific knowledge and emancipation from a society formed in the eighteenth century have done for a typical, impertinent Cockney with an extra share of brains.

Although the expression of nineteenth-century middle-class individualism at its most forceful and genial, Mr. Wells has, what has been largely lacking in that class, a sense of the society to which he belonged. His Utopianism has been a personal exuberance, the enlargement of a personal desire to be free of responsibility; it has never been doctrinaire. His is an outline brain, and it will be noted that every day the outlines get larger and larger.

But, since we have had all this kind of thing over and over again in his novels, we had expected something more personal in his *EXPERIMENT IN AUTOBIOGRAPHY* (London: Gollancz and the Cresset Press, 10s. 6d. net; New York: Macmillan, \$4). We had hoped to get away from that very un-frank thing, the frank, common-sense, man-to-man chat. Here and there a sentence reveals something, and every page bears the mark of a supple and penetrating intelligence; too often, however, that intelligence is merely making suggestions. The early pages, which are easily the best, and which describe his childhood in the wretched Bromley shop, and the character of his mother, make an exceptionally interesting comment on "Love and Mr. Lewisham" and "Tono Bungay." Bladsworth of this latter book can be traced to Up Park, at which house his mother was lady's maid and from which she married the gardener, shopkeeper and cricket player, who was his father.

This picture of the novelist's mother, pious, incompetent, struggling against lower middle-class poverty, courageously bringing up her family in the underground kitchen, failing to understand anyone or anything as the years go by, baffled by her feckless husband, and finding her chief consolations for a miserable life in an extraordinary diary and in the doings of the Royal family, is an excellent piece of work and the perfect subject for Mr. Wells's kind of social examination.

To the wasteful deflection of valuable energy in combating this atmosphere of his undernourished and squalid childhood must be traced the fact that Mr. Wells made numerous false starts in life. He stresses the element of fortuity. Disasters were always occurring which saved him from being trapped in the grooves in which his contemporaries were caught. He was also, he says, incompetent, insubordinate and a failure. One of his most interesting confessions is that although having a reputation for exuberance and enthusiasm, he is, in fact, the coolest, most indifferent, most apathetic and most easily exhausted of men.

Mr. Wells has much more in common with the self-made plutocrats of his time than with the socialist intellectual. The type must be unsympathetic to him, perhaps from vanity, but chiefly, I think, on account of that lack of inventiveness which is the chief fault he finds in Marx, whose "scientific necessitarianism" all the imagination in Mr. Wells loathes. But I think his dislike of detail, his incapacity in fact for concern with substance—most noticeable in the poverty of his religious views—plays as big a part in making the difference. The dreadful probability is that Mr. Wells could live in the many Brave New Worlds he has imagined.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Monitor's Attitude Questioned

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: May I express a word of surprise at what seems to me to be the Monitor's recent endorsement of several candidates for political office?

I have long been a careful reader of the Monitor, and have come to regard it highly for its objective news. It appears, however, that the Monitor has recently taken occasion to deviate from its impartial attitude. Its reports from Maine, just prior to the regular election, gave the impression that a vote in opposition to the now successful Democratic candidate for Governor would be useless. It has described in detail the political machinations of Senator Huey Long in Louisiana. And it has lent its columns to the support of Upton Sinclair for the Governorship of California, even printing a letter from Mr. Sinclair.

It seems to me that the impartial and international character of The Christian Science Monitor should raise it above engaging in local, or for that matter, in national politics.

What a Garden Means

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: This letter from an unknown shut-in has touched me greatly, with the brave outlook

on the brighter side of life. So I have copied it, in the hope that you may think it worthy of being given to your wide circle of readers.

Dear Mrs. Rankin: It is years since I received the kind letter which you wrote, inclosing my second supply of seeds. I am in bed about half the time, and have no one who cares about flowers to take an interest in them, so for sometimes a year or more the best has had no attention outside of watering and leaf cutting.

This last summer I have been up long enough to see the blooming plants. Oh, what a joy! One is a deep red and two like bluish roses and so fragrant, and one a delicate pink fading into white. I lie in our big main room, where the doorway, with its flower border, lies before me. We have seven windows in this room. You can imagine what it means to lie and watch the birds and flowers. To see the tiny single leaf one summer, the next summer possibly two stalks, and so on, has been one of my greatest pleasures. My husband works in town. A little girl comes in the morning, a boy at night, and I stay alone from Sunday night until Friday night. So you see what a garden means.

When you put the "ed" in the paper, you little thought to what strange, solitary nooks your seeds might go, nor what joy they might give. Last year in the fall we transplanted seven peonies to the border, and this year two more, just where I shall be able to see them. We have many song sparrows and other birds. A pheasant

The Gates of Lhasa



The Scarf of Friendship

WINTER days, long gray days, stretched before our caravan like the white plain ahead—endless they seemed. In the white silence the caravan moved toward Ganzur Suman, the Monastery of Eternal Calm. Like a precious pearl concealed from curious eyes it lay—far off between the snow-capped hills.

No two of us had the same reason for wishing to reach Ganzur Suman. The Dahurs were hoping to trade their sheep for brick tea and alarm clocks. Douglass accompanied me, and I was going to see the famous library of the monastery which hid in its cloistered recesses 10,000 books: some written on palm leaves—the gift of India—books stenciled on earthen plates, and ancient scrolls covered with lacy Manchu writing.

"Yarahu da darahu"—too much haste makes one freeze—said the Dahurs, and shivering agreement we camped. The camels were fed and now stood near our felt tents chewing the cud. The Dahurs busied themselves starting the fire—a stubborn task. The wind blew fiercely over our heads, pricked our faces with thin needles of snow, and flapped with the carelessly tilted canvas of the load.

We did not talk. We squatted around the fire, content with each other's company and with our own thoughts. So deep was the silence that one seemed to hear the hushed whisper of falling snow, a rustle of the feathery curtain that reached the sky.

I liked my travel companions. They were neither talkative nor officious, but they were always ready to help, and I knew that they would not judge me for the clothes I wore, for what I said, for what and how I ate.

In the middle of the night we folded our bowl-shaped tents, mounted our camels and shaggy Mongolian ponies and trudged on again. We were to reach Ganzur by daybreak, Douglass said.

We were to camp outside the wall until morning when the gates of the monastery would swing open and a scarlet-clad abbot would greet us with the host of his retainers, muttering prayers and fingering long strings of prayer beads.

At sunrise strange guttural noises filled the air. I thrust my head through the felt flap of the tent—a black string of crows stretched over the camp. They hung in the air like pieces of burnt paper. They flew from the hills, harbingers of an approaching caravan.

I was washing my face with snow when Douglass came to tell me that the caravan of the great Lama Tagrin, the leader of the Yellow sect, had camped alongside ours and that the Lama wished to see me later in the morning. That indeed was news. Tagrin Lama, whose name was on the lips of the faithful from Darjeeling to Ulan Batur Hoto! A woman hater and a preacher of the monastic crusade wanted to see me. Curiosity, I decided.

When the morning sky burst into a peacock tail of green and gold I stood by the Lama's tent. Before the entrance fluttered a black prayerflag with the in-

scription: "Hail, Jewel in the Lotus Flower." I threw up the tent flap, bent my head and entered.

Clad in a long silken gown and wearing a small sable hat, the Lama was sitting cross-legged on a pile of stitched pillows. Copper colored skin, half-closed eyes, the dignity of his pose made him resemble the statue of a pensive Buddha.

Tea was brought. After a few sips Tagrin Lama spoke for the first time. How did I like traveling on horseback? Did I find it annoying that it took so long to get from one place to another by camel caravan? How did I like mares' milk? Why did all my compatriots—men with white hair, arched noses, and colorless eyes—carry a toothbrush? Why was I going to Ganzur Suman?

I told him of my desire to visit the famous library. Was I going on after that? I answered affirmatively. The Lama nodded. He seemed to approve of my itinerary. Unlike many Westerners, he did not think it dangerous for a woman to travel on the prairie.

His bearing and talk were simple. He did not try to impress me. He had called me in so that we could talk, and find peace, slowly sipping our tea through a piece of sugar held between the teeth.

Our conversation was varied. We discussed the Russian Five-Year Plan, and the methods of the Chinese traders. The Lama predicted that soon the "iron birds" would fly over the steppes, transporting passengers across the barren plains. So we stayed until nightfall, talking and sipping the tea. When I rose to leave, the Lama held me back with a motion of his hand.

Addressing his retainers in a quick shower of Mongolian he ordered them to bring a long wooden box and to place it before me. Muttering the solemn "Om mani pad me hum" (Oh, Jewel in the Lotus Flower, hail), Tagrin opened the box, took out a long piece of blue silk and began unwinding it. The scarf was long enough to circle the tent several times. Handing me a knife he invited me to cut the piece of silk in half. A little mystified I did so. Then he handed to me one of the halves.

"Here are thousands of generations of friendship. May you carry with you the fragrance of that virtue."

He would not accept anything in return. The blue scarf, Douglass explained, was the highest token of friendship one may get this side of Tibet. "Carry with you the fragrance of that virtue," Tagrin said, handing me the scarf, "Keep it always."

I did. The piece of raw blue silk has traveled with me from China to Switzerland and from Asia Minor to the coast of California. It has crossed mountains and great wastes of water. And when I am longing for that true friendship that asks nothing in return, I like to finger the piece of soft blue silk. A fancy, nothing more, but my heart grows warm whenever I think of a friend left behind in the great whiteness of the Mongolian prairie—Tagrin Lama holding the other end of the blue scarf.

TAMARA ANDREEVA.

The Wide Horizon

What of the Stratosphere?

By Herbert Nichols

LESS complicated than piloting a stranger around town is the task of directing one to the stratosphere. Go straight up—then go up some more; no corners, no traffic lights, no signboards, no billboards. But graceful three-point landings are not yet the usual order of descent, as Major Kepner, Captain Stevens, and Jean Piccard can testify, and there are still many dangers to navigating this special type of balloon.

Yet men, and women, too, continue their attempts to reach farther and farther out into space. Why? Probably adventure and curiosity mostly. Today there is hardly a corner of the globe left to explore unless one travels to the poles, certain sections of Brazil, or the Dutch East Indies. But there is all space.

With the advent of flying mankind soon became as familiar with the troposphere, the lower region below the stratosphere, as it was with the sea and its tricks. In this lower atmosphere temperature drops rapidly the higher one climbs. Here the clouds are formed, winds rapidly rise and fall.

Then came a day when men rose above the troposphere, passed through a transition zone known as the tropopause, and entered an entirely different type of atmosphere, an isothermal (even temperature) region called the stratosphere, where it was found that temperature changes were few and small compared with altitude. Water never formed in this zone; there were no clouds. Hardly a zephyr stirred and, with practically no convection, planes could easily double ordinary speed with little effort.

Polar regions come to mind as exemplifying cold weather. But actually the coldest temperature at the poles, recorded as minus 76° F. on the Ice Barrier in Ross Sea, is exceeded in the tropical zone where a blazing sun scorches the skin at the earth's surface. Yet within a few minutes of balloon travel the heaviest clothes available are none too warm. The coldest temperature so far recorded for the stratosphere is minus 134° F. taken at a height of about ten miles.

Is it really as easy as it sounds to cast off from earth in a balloon and ride upward until the decision is made to descend? Facts indicate that it is not easy. There have been seven flights into the stratosphere by balloon. Captain Hawthorne Gray of the United States Army was the first. In 1927 he ascended eight miles, barely reaching the stratosphere in an open basket only to succumb on the way down to effects of the rarified atmosphere.

Prof. Auguste Piccard then used an air-tight gondola and was twice successful, climbing first to 9.8 miles in 1931, and to 10 miles in 1932. In September, 1933, three Russians rose to 11 4/5 miles, and the following month Commander T. W. G. Settle of the United States Navy, with Maj. Chester Fordney of the Marine Corps, rose 11 miles. In January of this year three Russians invaded the stratosphere to a height unofficially recorded as 13 miles, but the balloon crashed in the descent and the balloonists were lost.

"How do you know when you've reached the stratosphere?" someone asked Captain Stevens before his trip last summer.

"Temperature decreases rapidly as we ascend," he answered, "up to a certain point. The fall abruptly stops and the region immediately above has a uniform temperature or even shows a slight rise."

This region is about seven miles up in the United States and Europe, about 10 miles up in the tropics and probably less than seven miles up at the poles. Between ascensions impatient researchers devise new methods of procuring data. The most satisfactory has been the development of small pilotless balloons carrying measuring instruments and a tiny radio broadcasting set hooked up to transmit automatically to a ground station the measurements of temperature and atmospheric changes. One has reached a height of 23 miles. Dr. Arthur Compton at the University of Chicago has used this method with good results.

The stratosphere is bright and unusually serene to human eyes; but in it play tremendous invisible forces. All the rays of the sun play into it, stronger and more numerous than on the earth's surface, for they are not screened by atmospheric dust and clouds of water vapor. There is little interference here with any of the ordinary waves of nature, from the long waves of electricity which must be conducted where they go, to the cosmic waves, capable of penetrating everything.

But what of the problems not yet solved that physicists hope to answer by means of these flights? Like Columbus, who sought the spices of India and stumbled across a continent, those who have so far invaded the rarified atmosphere sought answers to one problem and found instead the answers to several. But even more questions are suggested. Those who delight in breaking down light into its component rays or lines, fairly beg for spectrographs of light taken higher up.

Already plans are afoot to utilize in a practical manner the information made available through stratosphere research. Aeronautical engineers are designing planes which they expect will develop a speed of 600 miles an hour or greater for intercontinental transportation. The stratosphere is to become, in their estimation, the future highway for long distance travel.

usually builds over the front door. It is not a bit lonely.

Lake Wales, Fla. (Mrs.) A. W. RANKIN.

Lamp Posts for Mayors

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In the Monitor the following statement was published recently:

"The Lancashire towns of Nelson and Mossley are believed to be the only two in the world to give their mayors a lamp post on entering upon their term of office."

Standing outside the residences of the mayors, these lamp posts bear the coat of arms of their respective towns.

Recently I visited Dundee, Scot., and was shown the residence of the Lord Provost and the residences of a number of previous provosts. On the edge of the footpath, at the gate of the provost in office, stand two lamp posts, emblazoned with the city's coat of arms. In front of the residence of each previous provost stands one lamp only. As a matter of fact, there are quite a few residences with lamps emblazoned with the city coat of arms outside their gates quite a short distance from the residence of the present provost.

I am under the impression that it is quite a common practice to place special lamps outside the residences of mayors in Scotland. I have seen such lamps also in the small county town of Cupar, in Fifehire, Scot.

CHARLES WILKIE.

Wellington, New Zealand.